

LEAK INQUIRY  
COMMITTEE TO  
HAVE COUNSELHouse Passes Resolution Em-  
powering the Employment of  
Expert Assistants — Public  
Hearing PostponedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Almost with-  
out opposition the House this after-  
noon adopted a resolution empowering  
the Rules Committee to employ coun-  
sel and other expert assistants in the  
prosecution of its "leak" investiga-  
tion. Determination to do everything  
possible to bring about the fullest in-  
quiry into the rumors and hearsay  
evidence given in the hearings al-  
ready held, was strongly evidenced in  
the debate.Opposition was voiced to the em-  
ployment of Samuel Untermyer, said  
to be considered for the position of  
counsel to the committee, on the  
ground that he was too close to Mr.  
Lawson and too friendly with the Ad-  
ministration to be suitable.Representative Leavelle, Republican  
member of the Rules Committee, gave  
assurance that no candidates had been  
considered, that Mr. Untermyer would  
not be employed by the Rules Com-  
mittee and that no counsel would be  
employed by the Rules Committee who  
was not favored by the majority.Chairman Henry of the committee  
was not in evidence during the entire  
proceeding.By unanimous consent the House ex-  
tended the time of the Rules Com-  
mittee "leak" investigation 30 calen-  
dar days. "The committee is agreed  
that we have not yet gone far enough,"  
Mr. Garrett of the committee said.  
Unanimous consent was also given to  
the request of Representative Pott of  
the committee for present considera-  
tion of a resolution presented to  
authorize the committee to employ  
counsel."The services of Samuel Untermyer  
are not satisfactory to me and are not  
satisfactory to 90 per cent of my con-  
stituents," said Representative Howard  
of Georgia. Representative Moore of  
Pennsylvania asked Mr. Howard to  
comment upon the selection of Charles  
E. Hughes for the position, but Mr.  
Howard made no serious reply.Minority Leader Mann said that the  
employment of either gentleman would  
be an act of "gross impropriety" and  
that he would not approve any amend-  
ment to limit the amount available  
for the investigation.

"I hope and believe that investiga-

(Continued on page six, column one)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALSHard fighting is still in progress in  
Rumania in the neighborhood of Va-  
deni, between Braila and Galatz. Ber-  
lin announces that the Russians have  
again suffered heavy casualties on  
both sides of Fumendi. That the fight-  
ing is close, however, is shown by the  
fact that the Russians succeeded at  
one point in entering the German  
trenches, but were, Berlin declares,  
subsequently expelled.On all other fronts, quiet continues  
to prevail. The various official state-  
ments, for the most part, report only  
minor bombardments.Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauBERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—  
The War Office statement of last night  
says:On the western front there was no  
important action. On the eastern front  
engagements developed south of Smor-  
ron.

Front of Archduke Joseph: Yester-

(Continued on page nine, column one)

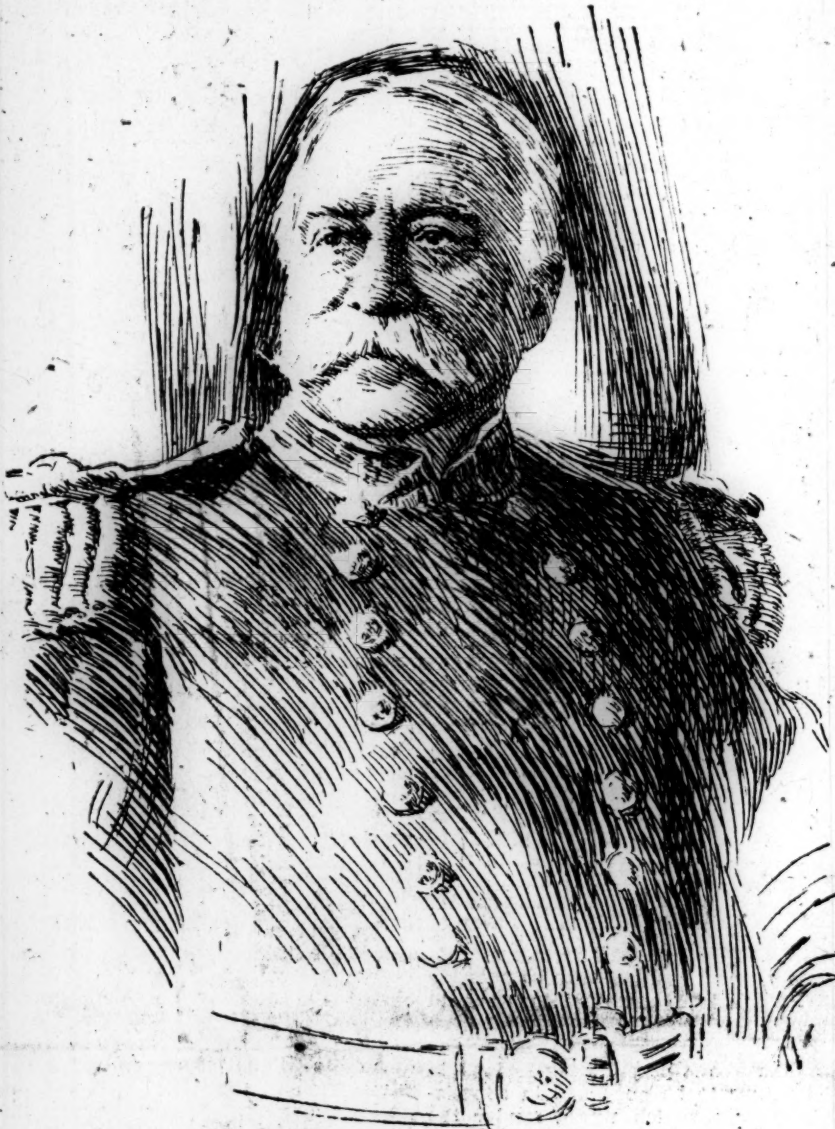
GERMANY, SHORT  
OF MATERIAL, TO  
CLOSE FACTORIESSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauBERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—  
The Frankfurter Zeitung says that ex-  
perts are surprised at the ease with  
which the people are accommodating  
themselves to the new conditions  
under the Auxiliary Service Act. Ex-  
ceptionally important, it continues,  
will be the closing and amalgamation  
of existing concerns. The first fac-  
tories to be closed shortly, will be those  
whose activity would be otherwise re-  
stricted from lack of raw material.In the textile industry, 11,000,000  
spindles will be reduced to 2,000,000.  
Of the 1400 boot factories, only 200  
will remain working at full pressure  
and the work of the oil mills will be  
greatly simplified, only those near  
good traffic routes or waterways being  
considered.The compensation problem will  
probably be left to individual manu-  
facturers but a thorough examination  
of the rules to be observed is still  
proceeding. As the Government has  
not promised official cooperation in  
this important matter the Reichstag  
committee will have to make further  
decisions on it.SWEDISH RULER  
EMPHASIZES NEED  
FOR PREPARATIONSLooks for Strengthening of Rela-  
tions in Future Between Scan-  
dinavian NationsSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauSTOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—  
In opening the Riksdag, yesterday,  
the King emphasized the necessity for  
unity and the maintenance of defensive  
preparations. The duty of neutrals  
is to maintain international law, he  
said. The care of common interests  
and the desire to achieve a durable  
peace assuring in future their position  
and further development induced Swed-  
en to undertake relations with other  
neutrals, especially the Scandinavian  
kingdoms and he trusted this coopera-  
tion would still further be strength-  
ened and expanded.Dealing with the Aland Island ques-  
tion, the King said that the unani-  
mous declarations in the Riksdag's  
last session strengthened the Govern-  
ment in its effort to reach such a so-  
lution as Sweden's interests admit-  
ted. The lack of foodstuffs in the  
world's stocks, caused by the war, and  
the hindrance to imports by belliger-  
ents had brought difficulties for the  
Swedish people which daily became  
more accentuated.To guarantee imports without com-  
promising other essential interests he  
had entered into negotiations with  
certain belligerents. The purchase of  
foodstuffs in foreign markets and  
transport to Sweden were engaging his  
special attention and care.ACT ENFORCING  
MAINE LIQUOR  
LAW PROPOSEDMeasure Introduced to Bar Ad-  
vertisements and Saloon Men's  
Propaganda From the Pine  
Tree State TerritoryAUGUSTA, Me.—The first liquor  
law enforcement measure of the pres-  
ent session came into the Maine Legis-  
lature today, when Senator Bartlett  
of Kennebec presented an act to pre-  
vent the advertisement or solicitation  
of orders for alcoholic liquors in the  
State and to prevent the circulation of  
price lists, order blanks or other mat-  
ter for the purpose of getting orders  
for said liquors.The act, drawn by Carl C. Jones, a  
Waterville attorney, provides that it  
shall be unlawful to advertise alco-  
holic liquors on a street car or other  
vehicle, in any public place, on a sign-  
board, or by circulars, posters, price  
lists, newspapers, periodicals, or  
otherwise; to advertise the manu-  
facture or sale of such liquors, or the  
person from whom they may be ob-  
tained, or the price.The act further makes it unlawful  
to circulate, publish, sell, offer or ex-  
pose for sale any newspaper, periodical  
or other written or printed mat-  
ter in which such advertising may ap-  
pear.

(Continued on page seven, column five)

TURCO-GERMAN  
TREATIES SIGNEDBERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by  
wireless to Sayville)—Several treaties  
between Germany and Turkey were  
signed yesterday by representatives of  
the two nations, the Overseas News  
Agency announces. The treaties, to  
which the signatures were affixed at  
the Foreign Office here, have to do  
with questions of international law,  
among them being treaties regarding  
the consular service, mutual legal  
protection and legal assistance in civil  
affairs and questions regarding the  
right of residence. At the same time  
notes were exchanged regarding the  
conclusion later of a treaty of com-  
merce."The treaties," adds the statement,  
"are based on the idea of reciprocity  
and mutual acknowledgment of equal  
rights, and take the place of the  
capitulations."

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PRUSSIAN DIET  
HAS HOPES FOR  
PEACE THIS YEARPresident Looks for Settlement  
Before 1918, Opens — Wel-  
comes Peace Move, and Says  
Opponents Must Give InSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauBERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—  
At the opening of the Prussian Diet  
yesterday, the President expressed the  
hope that the present year would  
bring peace. He characterized the  
Entente conditions as exorbitant and  
(Continued on page nine, column two)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris &amp; Ewing

Admiral George Dewey

ADMIRAL DEWEY  
PASSES AWAY AT  
HOME IN CAPITALSon of Vermont Was Ranking  
Naval Officer of World—  
President Testifies to WorthSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Admiral  
George Dewey, by priority of grade  
the ranking naval officer of the world,  
passed away at his home here Tuesday  
night.President Wilson will confer today  
with Secretary Daniels and Rear Ad-  
miral Badger and arrange for the  
services, which probably will take  
place Saturday.In a statement issued from the  
White House last night the President  
said: "The whole nation will mourn  
the loss of its most distinguished  
naval officer, a man who has been as  
faithful, as intelligent and as suc-  
cessful in the performance of his re-  
sponsible duties in time of peace as  
he was gallant and successful in time  
of war. It is just such men that give  
the service distinction and the nation  
a just pride in those who serve it."

George Dewey was born in Montpe-

(Continued on page four, column two)

DANISH ISLANDS  
TITLE PASSES TO  
UNITED STATESWASHINGTON, D. C.—Title to the  
Danish West Indies—latest territorial  
acquisition of the United States—  
formally passed from Denmark today,  
when Secretary of State Lansing and  
Danish Minister Brun exchanged the  
ratifications of their respective Govern-  
ments, completing the transfer.An interchange of interpretive notes  
concerning a Senate amendment in the  
treaty was made several days ago.  
The amendment relates to property in  
the islands owned by the Danish  
church, and guarantees the church its  
property rights. The \$25,000,000 pur-  
chase price provided for in the treaty  
will be appropriated by Congress at  
this session. It is believed, as the  
treaty stipulates that the money shall  
be paid within 90 days of the exchange  
of ratifications.GERMAN PEACE  
PROMISES MUST  
BE GUARANTEEDProposal Is Advanced That  
League of Neutral Nations  
Might Back Pledges of Cen-  
tral PowersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—From the  
German point of view, as represented  
here, nothing can be done for the  
present in the furtherance of the  
peace movement. Contrasted with  
the positive stand taken by the En-  
tente allies against entering even a  
preliminary conference, and reflected  
through their diplomatic representa-  
tives in Washington, the attitude of  
resignation to what seems to be the  
inevitable is marked among repre-  
sentatives among the Central Powers.  
Until quite recently looking to the  
President as the one instrumentality  
to bring about peace, they now let it be  
known that they do not know what  
the President may or may not do.  
Nor is there apparent any confidence  
that any further steps may be taken.  
Indeed, it is frankly stated that the  
Central Government extended the olive  
branch and it was rejected.The air of seriousness and subdued  
resignation to the conditions confront-  
ing the world because of the Entente's  
rejection of the proposals is unmis-  
takable at the embassies, and is most  
impressive. One cannot escape the  
feeling now that a great hope, en-  
couraged by the notes of Berlin in  
December, and further helped along  
later by the pen of the President, has  
been dashed to earth.Enter a world alliance? Most as-  
suredly. But the assurance of the  
readiness to join in a league of nations  
comes with no force of conviction that  
such a union may soon come to pass.Diplomatic representatives of the  
Central Powers really are strong in  
their protests that no controversy ex-  
ists between their governments and  
the United States over the submarine  
problem. "There is no submarine  
question any more," has come to be a  
set phrase.It begins and ends any inquiry on  
the subject and precludes any dis-  
cussion. For German representatives  
declare that the Imperial Government  
has given its pledge in the Sussex  
(Continued on page nine, column two)NEWS SUIT IS  
POSTPONED AGAINNEW YORK, N. Y.—Argument in the  
Associated Press injunction suit  
against the International News Ser-  
vice, controlled by William Randolph  
Hearst, to restrain the latter organi-  
zation from selling news gathered by  
the Associated Press, was again  
postponed yesterday. The argument  
was to have begun before Judge A. N.  
Hand in the Federal Court yesterday,  
having been postponed last week at  
the request of Samuel Untermyer,  
counsel for the International News  
Service.Frederick B. Jennings of Stetson,  
Jennings & Russell, counsel for The  
Associated Press, requested yester-  
day's postponement on the ground that  
the defendant's answering affidavit  
had been "dumped in on him" at the  
last minute, some of the documents  
reaching him as late as 11:30 o'clock  
yesterday morning and none earlier  
than 9 p. m. Monday. Mr. Untermyer  
objected to further postponement, but  
Judge Hand adjourned the case until  
11:30 o'clock this morning.RESTORATION OF  
RHEIMS CATHEDRALBERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) by  
wireless to Sayville—The Roman  
Catholic newspaper Volks Zeitung of  
Cologne, as quoted by the Overseas  
News Agency, says it is authorized to  
make the following statement in re-  
gard to the Kaiser's reply to the re-  
quest of the Pope that facilities might  
be afforded for the restoration of  
Rheims Cathedral:"Cardinal Hartmann called on the  
German Emperor and handed to him  
a letter from the Holy Father inviting  
Germany to make possible the protec-  
tion of the cathedral against severe  
weather and to facilitate the repair of  
damages. The Emperor, in reply to  
the Holy Father, states that it is his  
endeavor 'to preserve from the terrors  
of war venerable places of religious  
worship and monuments of art which  
I consider as the common property of  
humanity.' The Emperor expresses the  
readiness of the German side to do  
everything in its power in order to  
make possible protection of the cath-  
edral against the inclemency of the  
weather, and suggests conditions un-  
der which such repairs could be ef-  
fected without affording the enemy an  
opportunity for military measures."

## FIFTH HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by  
wireless to Sayville)—Subscriptions to  
the fifth Hungarian war loan, says an  
Overseas News Agency announcement  
yesterday, are 2,300,000,000 crowns as  
compared with 1,175,000,000 crowns  
for the first war loan, 1,132,000,000  
crowns for the second war loan, 1,970,  
000,000 crowns for the third war loan  
and 2,000,000,000 crowns for the fourth  
war loan. The figures for the fifth  
war loan therefore constituted a record.

## SEARCH FOR ARMY AVIATORS

CALEXICO, Cal.—The United States  
army really began its search today for  
Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop and Lieu-  
tenant Robertson, army aviators, miss-  
ing for a week. Three army aero-  
planes will take the air here to make  
a thorough reconnaissance of the  
mountainous territory of Lower Cali-  
fornia. The ascent will be made from  
the Mexican side of the border.SHIPPING BOARD  
NAMES FAVORED  
BY COMMITTEESenate to Get Recommendation  
Advising Confirmation, of  
President's AppointeesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate  
Commerce Committee today voted to  
report favorably to the Senate for  
confirmation President Wilson's nom-  
inations to the new shipping board as  
follows:William Denman, San Francisco, to  
serve for six years; B. N. Baker, Balti-  
more, five years; John A. Donald, New  
York, four years; James B. White,  
Kansas City, three years, and Theo-  
dore Brent, New Orleans, two years.  
Each member of the board is to re-  
ceive a salary of \$7500 a year.The board is to have at its disposal  
an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000  
for constructing, purchasing or char-  
tering vessels suitable for the com-  
mercial requirements of the marine  
of the United States and for use as  
naval auxiliaries or army trans-  
ports. The purpose of the board, as  
outlined in the act creating it, ap-  
proved by Congress last September,  
is for arranging, developing and cre-  
ating a naval auxiliary and naval re-  
serve and a merchant marine to meet  
the requirements of the commerce of  
the United States with its territories  
and possessions and with other coun-  
tries.GERMAN VESSEL  
RAIDING UP AND  
DOWN ATLANTICMany British and French Mer-  
chant Ships Reported Sunk by  
Steamer Believed to Be Vineta  
— New Raiders Are AddedNEW YORK, N. Y.—The most ex-  
tensive German commerce raid of the  
war was revealed today through Uni-  
ted Press despatches from Buenos  
Aires and an official statement from  
the British Admiralty.Eight British and two French mer-  
chantmen were announced by the Ad-  
miralty as having been sunk by a Ger-  
man raider. Two others have been  
captured and have now probably been  
converted into raiders and are at sea  
in search of vessels to attack.The United Press despatches from  
Buenos Aires indicate that the list of  
vessels that have been sunk or cap-  
tured may reach 20 or 22. Survivors  
from some of the vessels destroyed  
have been landed by a Japanese steamer  
at Pernambuco, Brazil.Not since hostilities first opened have  
German raiders met with such suc-  
cess, after eluding the British patrol.  
The name of the German ship is re-  
ported as Vineta in one report reach-  
ing Buenos Aires, as the Vinex in re-  
ports to Rio de Janeiro, while a third  
report was that she was painted black  
and her name could not be distin-  
guished.Included among the ships destroyed  
was the White Star liner Georgic, one  
the biggest freight carrying vessels in  
the world. The Georgic sailed from  
Philadelphia on Dec. 3, carrying a  
cargo composed largely of cotton. Be-  
ing bound for Liverpool, it is obvious  
that the Georgic was not sunk in South  
Atlantic waters. The operations of the  
raider were first reported from the  
south, but the sinking of the Georgic  
convincingly steams men here that the  
raider performed an almost unbelieve-  
able feat.They believe the raider swept the  
ocean from north to south, eluding  
the British patrol, that the Ger-  
man was encountered in northern  
waters, that others reported lost may  
have been in the same zone, and that  
the raider then swept southward, cap-  
turing or sinking vessels not yet re-  
ported to the London admiralty.From the Admiralty statement, it  
would appear there are now possibly  
three raiders at large. The statement  
told of the steamer St. Theodore being  
captured. A prize crew boarded her  
and she became a raider. Then the  
British steamer Yarrowdale was cap-  
tured and 400 men from the crews of  
(Continued on page six, column four)BIG NAVAL CONTRACT  
GOES TO SHEFFIELDWASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy  
Department today awarded to Had-  
fields, Sheffield, England, a contract  
for the manufacture of 14 and 16-inch  
armor piercing projectiles for the  
United States Navy.Hadfields was the lowest bidder by  
a wide margin in competition with  
American manufacturers, following the  
opening of the bids, stated that while  
they were willing to agree on a some-  
what better price, they were abso-  
lutely unable to approach the Had-  
fields figures. They attributed the dif-  
ference in bids to the higher cost of  
labor and materials in this country.  
The contract awarded today calls  
for 4500 14-inch projectiles at \$356  
each, f. o. b. works, to be delivered  
in 19 months, and 3000 16-inch pro-  
jectiles at \$513 each, f. o. b. works, to be  
delivered in 16 months.GREEK OUTLOOK  
NOW MENACING,  
ENGLAND HEARSWar Cabinet Conferences in Lon-  
don—Near East Situation  
Acute—Entente Stirred by  
German Officer's TripSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Yesterday and on Monday the Brit-  
ish War Cabinet held a series of im-  
portant conferences, attended by Gen-  
eral Nivelle, the French Commander-  
in-Chief, and Field Marshal Sir  
Douglas Haig. Among the subjects  
touched upon was possibly the posi-  
tion of Greece where, according to  
the latest telegrams, the outlook is  
somewhat menacing.Messages from Salonika report that  
Field Marshal von Falkenhayn, who  
lately left the Rumanian front, is  
now in Thessaly, having reached  
Greece by submarine from Kavalla, or,  
according to another supposition, by  
aeroplane over the Allies' lines.On this point, however, it must be  
noted as mentioned in previous cables,  
that Major von Falkenhayn, formerly  
the German military attaché at Athens,  
had arrived in the latter city and it is  
more than probable there is confusion  
of names.At the same time the report that  
King Constantine, at this critical mo-  
ment, has had an interview with Field  
Marshal von Falkenhayn, or von Falk-  
enhayn, as the case may be, is caus-  
ing anxiety in Entente capitals, as in-  
dicating the possible approach of a  
crisis in regard to what they consider  
the threat of the Greek army to Gen-  
eral Sarraill's rear.In Salonika official circles the belief  
prevails that the only thing checking  
King Constantine is not the Entente  
ultimatum but the continuing diffi-  
culty in securing German cooperation  
in any move against General Sar-  
raill's rear.In Paris the situation is causing  
great anxiety and the Deputies as a  
result of the latest information decided  
yesterday to demand a debate at the  
earliest possible moment. Among re-  
ports influencing the Deputies are  
statements that a Greek wireless sta-  
tion has been erected and is exchang-  
ing constant messages with Berlin and  
that the Royalist troops are moving  
northwards, violating the neutral zone  
running inland from Ekaterina.Meantime, while the possibility contin-  
ues of Greece becoming a new  
theater of war, anxiety in Switzerland  
is not altogether allayed and the Fed-  
eral Council has now ordered the mo-  
bilization on January 24th of the  
second division and of contingents of  
the fourth and fifth divisions not yet  
mobilized, the Federal Council at the  
same time expressing confidence in  
the intentions of belligerent parties  
towards the neutrality of Switzerland.

## Demands Accepted

Greek Government Agrees to  
Conditions in Allies' UltimatumSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Sir  
Francis Eliot, the British Minister,  
visited Athens on Monday to confer  
with the Prime Minister regarding re-  
servations in the Government reply to  
the Allied ultimatum.

## Greek Reservations

Conference on Subject Held By British  
Minister and Greek PremierSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Sir  
Francis Eliot, the British Minister,  
visited Athens on Monday to confer  
with the Prime Minister regarding re-  
servations in the Government reply to  
the Allied ultimatum.COUNT IGNATIEFF'S  
WORK FOR EDUCATIONSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauPETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—  
Count Ignatieff, lately Minister of  
National Education, has received mes-  
sages from all classes and from all  
parts of the country deeply regretting  
the interruption of his educational  
work.In this and other ways the Russian  
public has shown marked appreciation  
of the enlightened outlook for which  
he stood.

## GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday),  
by wireless to Sayville—A statement  
issued yesterday by the Overseas News  
Agency says:The German grain crops of the pres-  
ent year exceeded those of the preced-  
ing year by 4,000,000 tons, of which  
1,500,000 tons are bread corn. As to  
the potato crop, which is considerably  
inferior on the average, the deficiency  
will be covered for the most part by  
the excellent beet crop. The stocks  
of horned cattle in Germany have in-  
creased since the beginning of 1916  
more than 400,000 head, or 2.1 per  
cent; of hogs, almost 4,000,000, or 29.4  
per cent.



## RUSSIAN PEOPLE PASS THROUGH GREAT CRISIS

Professor Harper Reviews the Recent Changes of Ministers and the Concerted Struggle for a Change in System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CHICAGO, Ill.—For two months, since the opening of the session of the Duma on Nov. 14, Russia has been passing through an intense internal crisis, says Samuel M. Harper of Chicago University. In the debates in the legislative bodies the expressions, "We are on the verge of a great disaster," "The country is in danger," were constantly heard; and, coming as they did, even from conservative quarters, they indicated the real crisis. Newspapers wrote of "historic" events, setting definite landmarks of internal political development. The crisis manifested itself to the outside world in changes of ministers, of which there have been not a few during these same two months, and a more dramatic event was recently announced on the cables—the reported removal of a notorious figure in recent Russian politics, to whom has been credited enormous influence on the course of Russia's internal and even foreign policy.

What have all these changes been tending toward? Was the last change—the appointment of a Prince Goltysyn as new Prime Minister—the logical conclusion of a bitter political struggle between two groups? Was it the victory of the group which represented the overwhelming majority of the country? Or had the small, reactionary clique succeeded once more in maintaining its position, entrenched behind traditions of long monopoly of power? The new Prime Minister is of the old school of bureaucrats. His appointment, therefore, means the continuing of the old system of administration. The demand of the Duma, of the Imperial Council, of the press, of public organizations, of the whole country, had been for a definite and undisputed change of the system of administration.

This issue from the strained political situation of the last two months is all the more surprising when one reads the Russian newspapers and finds how concerted had been the struggle for a change of system. When the first cables reported the appointment of a Prince Goltysyn, member of the upper house, the first logical thought was that Prince A. D. Goltysyn was the new head of the Government. This Prince Goltysyn, a member of the Imperial Council, the leader of the so-called Center of Russia's Upper House, one of the most prominent of Russia's landed nobility, had led the Council in its support of the Duma's effort to secure a united government, resting on and strengthened by the confidence of the legislative bodies and the country. Later advice seem to indicate that the other Prince Goltysyn, whose associations have always been with the small reactionary governing group, is the new Prime Minister. If this be the case, then the popular movement has failed. The consequences of the failure cannot, of course, be foretold. One may be inclined, in the light of the strong statements made from the tribunes of both Duma and Council, during the conflict, to draw too dark a picture of the future. The official pronouncements of the new Cabinet definitely preclude the possibility of a "premature peace" as one of the results; though the reactionary group was definitely charged with having not only the right of but even intrigued for a settlement with the enemy. But one cannot look forward to a close cooperation between the new Cabinet and the country, as represented in the legislative bodies and in the public organizations of the country. Is Russia strong enough in men, resources, and especially "spirit" to come through the next year in spite of lack of coordination of all her powers? Those who have seen what she has been able to accomplish during the last two years, under these same conditions, are convinced that she will pull through, but inevitably one feels that elements of weakness, which should and could have been removed, will continue to cause anxiety, not only to Russia's allies and friends, but to Russians themselves.

A review of the ministerial changes of these last months, with a word on the policy and connections of each man, and a summary of some of the most important statements made by the public leaders, will perhaps put the situation more clearly.

One change of ministry, occurring already in July of last year, contributed to the recent crisis. When Mr. Sazonov resigned and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was taken over by the Prime Minister, Sturmer, Russians were seized with consternation. Sazonov was one of the Liberal ministers who had worked for cooperation with the public and connections of these Liberal ministers had been generally eliminated from the Cabinet. Also the word "peace" began to pass from mouth to mouth. It reached Sturmer, and he denied emphatically the intimation that his appointment might mean a change of policy. A few weeks later a Count Bobrinsky, one of the leading reactionaries, came into Sturmer's Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture, and then a Mr. Protopopov was appointed Minister of the Interior.

Though Mr. Protopopov was Vice-President of the Duma and had been a member of the parliamentary delegation which visited the Allied countries during the summer, his appointment was viewed with little approval. In fact, he was not a "sure" man politically. He had been an opportunist during his career as member of the Duma. Also, he had consented to talk with German officials as he passed

through Stockholm on his way back from England. He seemed to have explained away this incident satisfactorily, however, immediately after his return. But later facts seemed to point definitely to more than a "conversation" in Stockholm. More important, however, was Protopopov's policy as Minister of Interior. He here showed himself frankly reactionary, forbidding a conference of the Zemstvo Union, called to organize better the work of this institution, which has done so much toward mobilizing the resources of the country.

When the Duma met on Nov. 14 it was already known that Germany was about to propose a "peace conference." The Duma, on its opening session, demanded the resignation of the Sturmer Cabinet, and particularly Mr. Protopopov. They were declared to be not only incapable, but untrustworthy. The speeches made in the Duma on the first two days of the session were not allowed to appear in the Russian newspapers. The censor, acting under orders from Protopopov, suppressed them; but the content and tone of these speeches quickly became known throughout the country, and later were published in full. On the third day of the session the Ministers of War and Marine appeared before the Duma with reports on their respective departments, and appealed for cooperation between Government and public. Sturmer, and his right-hand man, Bobrinsky, resigned.

Trepov, Minister of Railways since February, 1915, was appointed Prime Minister, and the legislative bodies were prorogued for 10 days to allow him to reorganize his Cabinet. Trepov's appointment was received with considerable enthusiasm. A great victory had been won. The Duma had faced the resignation of a Prime Minister. This set a landmark in Russian political development. But the victory had been on the negative side only. As was emphasized in the Duma, in the press and again in even the conservative press, a positive victory must follow. "There must be a change of system, not merely of persons," was the expression of the opinion of the country.

Trepov's appointment was not received as a pledge of a new policy of administration, though the leaders of the public were willing to give him a chance. As Minister of Railways he had proven efficient and energetic. He had welcomed and promoted cooperation between bureaucracy and public so far as his own department was concerned. But the first question raised after his appointment was "What about Protopopov?" It would seem that Trepov assured the Duma leaders that Protopopov would go. But when the new Prime Minister appeared before the Duma, to make his declaration as Minister of Interior, the latter attempted to speak, but the Duma would not listen to him. Trepov, in his declaration, expressed the need of cooperation between Government and country. The Duma's answer was "We now want facts, not words. What about Protopopov? What about the refusal to permit the Moscow conference?"

The Duma then formulated the definite demand for a change of system of administration, by which the Government should consist of men enjoying the confidence of the legislative bodies and the country. Later advice seem to indicate that the other Prince Goltysyn, whose associations have always been with the small reactionary governing group, is the new Prime Minister. If this be the case, then the popular movement has failed. The consequences of the failure cannot, of course, be foretold. One may be inclined, in the light of the strong statements made from the tribunes of both Duma and Council, during the conflict, to draw too dark a picture of the future. The official pronouncements of the new Cabinet definitely preclude the possibility of a "premature peace" as one of the results; though the reactionary group was definitely charged with having not only the right of but even intrigued for a settlement with the enemy. But one cannot look forward to a close cooperation between the new Cabinet and the country, as represented in the legislative bodies and in the public organizations of the country. Is Russia strong enough in men, resources, and especially "spirit" to come through the next year in spite of lack of coordination of all her powers? Those who have seen what she has been able to accomplish during the last two years, under these same conditions, are convinced that she will pull through, but inevitably one feels that elements of weakness, which should and could have been removed, will continue to cause anxiety, not only to Russia's allies and friends, but to Russians themselves.

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## IRISH QUESTION AGAIN DEBATED IN LOWER HOUSE

Major Redmond's Call for a New Ireland Built Up Out of the War Meets With Sympathetic Government Response

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WESTMINSTER, England.—The Government are credited with the desire to attempt once more the solution of the Irish question. They have a clear field, and in Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister they have the negotiator of the recent solution which was dropped because of opposition within the Government. Whether such an attempt is made or not, the recent debate to which Major Redmond contributed, so striking a speech leading to very sympathetic replies by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Herbert Samuel is regarded as most important and promising.

Major Redmond's speech was made on the report stage of the supplementary vote of credit for £400,000,000. He had been for many years, he said, in strong and bitter opposition to the views held with regard to Ireland by men, members above the gangway; at the same time he had come to the conclusion that an understanding between Irishmen of the South and the North was quite possible, and not only possible, but was almost essential for the well-being of Ireland, of this country, and of the Empire for which they were all fighting. However, it might be here, the troops from Ulster and from the other provinces of Ireland had been in pretty close contact quite recently and were now in close contact. The officers had met, and the men, from time to time, had met also, and it was a most remarkable thing, perhaps not to be expected, that there had not been, under any circumstances, anything but the very best and kindest of feeling between these men of the North and South. Anybody who knew the North of Ireland "knew that it took a very little thing on one side or the other to kindle the fires of trouble and disaffection and antagonism. These men, who, in times of political heat might have been unreasonable in their antagonism and even in their physical opposition to each other, in the face of the enemy had recognized that they were brother Irishmen.

If it were possible for men of divergent views in politics, religion, and everything else to agree and stand shoulder to shoulder in the trenches and in the camps of France and Belgium, it must and ought to be possible that men of the same opinions should learn to agree and to come to an arrangement, and a settlement which would make it possible for Ireland in the future to be governed in a satisfactory way which would render the occurrence of the unfortunate events of the past an absolutely impossible thing. Nobody who had seen the officers of these various sections of the Irish troops mingling in friendship, who had seen the men in the performance of their duties, some with the green badge on their shoulder, some with the orange badge, passing each other on the road, in comradeship and friendship—could fail to be struck with the newness of the situation, with the great hope which was in it, and with the lesson which it taught, that while these men were suffering and sacrificing themselves, it ought to be the aim and object of every man and party in this country to do what, after all, was one of the very best things that could be done for the prosecution of the war and the solidarity of the Empire, to settle the Irish question on agreed lines mutually satisfactory to the North and the South. All that was wanted was to bring them together. They came together in the trenches and they were friends. Get them together on the floor of an assembly in Ireland, and they would be friends also.

It was quite impossible for any man like him, who had been all his life in the Irish political struggle, to see the attachment that had sprung up between Irishmen of Ulster and Irishmen of the other provinces in the course of the war without feeling that, despite all the disaster, misfortune and suffering of the past, there now prevailed a spirit which would make for a happy, contented and united Ireland. That was the very best thing that could happen for the Empire, for it would make Ireland, under the better conditions which it foreshadowed, as willing and strong to defend the Empire as were Scotland, or Australia, or Canada. It must be remembered that the men of the Sixteenth Irish Division gave up their callings and homes to go to the war, not because they had to, but through a pure sense of patriotism; and to him it was a melancholy spectacle to see those men so silent in the trenches, knowing, as he did, that they were thinking of their country and wondering why statesmen could not do something to make her happy. Those men went out to fight because their country wanted self-government, and if she did not get it they would say their country had been betrayed. He did not think he would have much to do with politics in the future, one way or the other; and his sole desire now was to see a new Ireland built up out of the war, with Nationalist and Unionist, Roman Catholic and Protestant, giving up their ancient feuds and united in showing that they could govern Ireland patriotically and well.

Colonel McCalmont, an Ulster member, after paying a warm tribute to Major Redmond, declaring that all soldiers had always looked with the greatest admiration upon a man of his age who had given up everything and

taken, at a late stage in life, to a dangerous profession, held that another at the front, namely, whether the Irishmen at home were going to keep up the Irish regiments. His chief reason for saying anything upon this subject was that he believed that if the hon. and gallant member and those of his own party who, like him, had become soldiers, were to meet and discuss this all-important man-power question in Ireland with those like himself who were both officers and members of the other party in Ireland, a great deal of good might be done. If these men were not forthcoming during the next few weeks the Irish regiments, as such, would cease to exist directly the spring campaign was started.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the discussion, expressed his regret that there was not a larger representation to listen to the speech of Major Redmond. The desire for a new state of things in Ireland, if it could be obtained, was not confined to Irishmen, but was shared by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. In his view, it was a great thing that, in spite of the rebellion, for the first time in their history, the official Nationalist Party had been on the side of the Empire in the war which they were engaged in. It is my heartfelt wish, Mr. Bonar Law added, quite as deeply seated as that of my hon. and gallant friend, that there should be some change in the feeling between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, and between one part of Ireland and another. So far as the people of the United Kingdom are concerned, the one thing that will influence them on this question will be the feeling that the Irish are willing to run the risks which are run by the rest of us. The hon. and gallant gentleman himself has done great service to the cause of Ireland by the fact that his name and his action stand out as a landmark before the people of this country of what is being done by those who represent Nationalist Ireland.

Mr. Herbert Samuel declared that if indeed it were possible under the new auspices of the present Government to arrive at anything in the nature of a settlement of the Irish question how warmly would that event be welcomed throughout the whole of the British Empire, and how grateful would the House be to any Administration which arrived at so happy a consummation. The difficulty which stood in the way of the solution of the Irish question was not anything in the nature of a quarrel between Great Britain and Ireland, or he believed between any party in Great Britain and Ireland. It remained the outstanding difficulty of devising a practicable and generally acceptable solution of the divergence of view between North-East Ulster and the rest of Ireland. It was that difficulty, and not any quarrel between Great Britain and Ireland, which caused the attempt made last summer under the auspices of the present Prime Minister to miscarry. If the present Government were able to put a term to the Irish question, and strengthen the Empire by reconciling at long last the Irish people with the British Empire, the whole House would unanimously express its gratitude to them, and regard them as having rendered one of the greatest services any Government could bestow on the British Empire.

M. VENIZELOS' PLACE IN AFFAIRS OF GREECE  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—An important letter to the press, signed by Lord Cromer, Dr. Ronald M. Burrows, who represents the views of M. Venizelos in Great Britain, Sir Arthur Evans, Sir James Fraser and others, advocates the insistence by the Allies of such changes as shall once more place the direction of affairs in the hands of M. Venizelos. The letter is as follows: "We beg to ask you to bring to public notice the following statement of opinion: Scholars throughout the world claim citizenship in Hellas. We, whose love of Greece is founded in gratitude for all that Europe owes to Greek literature, art and history, and in our own familiarity with the land and people today, have followed events since October, 1915, with profound sorrow and acute anxiety. Recent reports from Athens, for the contradiction of which we have waited in vain, have deepened these feelings into horror.

"We long ago convinced that the path of honor and safety for Greece was that marked out for her by M. Venizelos. We believe he represents the views and wishes of a sound majority of the Greek people at home and abroad. We have, therefore, sympathized most keenly with him, as patriot and statesman, in his heroic endeavor to maintain the leadership rightfully his, in face of a court cabal supported by a junta of the Greek Army which had unjustifiably set aside the Constitution. We feel the strongest indignation and disgust at the barbarity with which his followers have been maltreated. We urge with the utmost earnestness that, since King Constantine and his advisers have sinned beyond reparation in countenancing the worst outrages on their countrymen and countrywomen, the protecting powers should take the one course which justice, honor, and prudence alike dictate, of insisting on such changes in the political arrangements of Greece as shall once more place the direction of affairs in the hands of M. Venizelos.

"The hours pass and this protest must be made at once, or it may be too late. Except for this we do not doubt that this expression of opinion would have been signed by countless scholars and friends of Hellas at home and abroad.

We are, Sir, yours, etc., Lord Cromer, Ronald M. Burrows, J. B. Barry, Arthur Evans, James G. Fraser, Frederic G. Kenyon, Walter Leaf, George A. Macmillan, William M. Ramsay, William Ridgway.

## SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND LINE MAKES MOVE

Deed Is Filed for Freight Terminal in Providence Taken as Evidence That Construction Will Soon Be Resumed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Southern New England Railway has filed a deed to 15,000 feet of land near the site originally selected by it for its tide-water freight terminal in this city, and this fact is considered by city officials to be an indication that the railway will, at some time in the not distant future, be completed and put into operation.

A few days ago Mayor Gainer asked Vice-President John S. Murdock of the railway company to inform the city about the road's intentions, as the city was deferring the development of its sea wall and immediate waterfront, in the expectation that the railroad would desire to lease some of that property. Mr. Murdock promised to take the matter up with the other officials of the road and to give a definite reply at the earliest possible moment. The deed to the big tract of land was filed the following day and city officials feel that this is material proof of the plan to finish the construction of the line, begun in 1909, and suddenly stopped about a year later. The tract of land to which the railway has just taken title is on Eddy Street, adjoining the New Haven railroad's branch to Harbor Junction. It lies directly on the line of approach filed by the road when its location was determined.

The city of Providence has been developing its sea wall property, and in accordance with an original request, reserved for the Southern New England Railway a considerable portion of its property. The delay on the part of the railroad in completing the road has up to this time been overlooked by the city, but Mayor Gainer felt that it had come time for the reaching of a definite settlement. Mr. Murdock, at the conference with city officials, is said to have unofficially given a distinct impression that the road was making plans to finish its road and put it into operation. Following the conference Mayor Gainer issued the following statement: "Councilman Windsor, City Engineer Broadson, and the Mayor met with John S. Murdock, vice-president of the Southern New England Railway Company. The purpose of our meeting was to determine, if we could, when the Southern New England would be likely to need the use of our municipal wharf at Field's Point.

"It is very necessary for us to know whether the Southern New England expects to use a portion of this wharf in the near future, or whether that will be delayed for some time. If there is no immediate prospect of this we can plan for the wharf as it now stands without considering that company and make arrangements for an addition to the wharf, southerly, later, when the Southern New England comes here.

"If, however, the railroad is coming in the immediate future, our plans must be radically different. It can be readily seen, therefore, that it is very important for us to know very soon just what the Southern New England proposes to do.

"In order that we might arrive at a conclusion in this matter we arranged for the meeting. Mr. Murdock agreed to take this matter up immediately with his company, and will give us the desired information within a short time. He agrees that our position is a fair one and that we ought to know the facts concerning which we have made inquiry."

PREHISTORIC PUEBLO FOUND IN COLORADO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, ethnologist in the Smithsonian Bureau of American Ethnology, who returned recently from his field work in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, reports that his work has revealed for the first time a new type of prehistoric building possibly over 600 years old—a pueblo, commonly defined as a terraced community building, not attached to a cliff but constructed in the open.

The building excavated last summer forms one of what is known as the Mummy Lake group of mounds, which might be termed a type locality, for it seems representative of a considerable region. When the building was excavated 40 domiciliary rooms and four circular, ceremonial kivas were found on the ground floor. The forms were mainly two stories in height, the rafters of the lower floors forming the beams for the second, and extending along the north, east and west sides of the main building. A row of rooms to the north of Kiva "A" shows evidences of a third story, which would probably have brought the original number of rooms to over 50. To the south is a great court supposed to have been a dance plaza and still inclosed by the remnants of a wall. The main north wall of the pueblo measures 113 feet from the east to west, and was apparently about 20 feet high. The east and west walls extend toward the south, 50 and 60 feet respectively, averaging 10 feet in height.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING FAVORED  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Diversified farming, as a means of protection against loss because it distributes the risk among several crops, it urged upon Nebraska farmers by the extension department of the University of Nebraska. It is declared by the department experts that diversity furthermore utilizes labor at all seasons and provides receipts more frequently.

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## WHAT CENTRAL AUSTRALIA CAN OFFER SETTLERS

Vast Mining and Pastoral Industries Await Development — J. J. Waldron Shows Need for Railways and Water

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

DARWIN, Australia.—The two great essentials, if the possibilities of Central Australia are to be realized, are railway communication—in the interests of more extensive settlement—and an adequate water supply, in the interests of the mining, and especially pastoral industries awaiting development.

It was with a view "to assist, in some slight degree, to arouse public interest in the future of this great possession of the Commonwealth" that Mr. J. J. Waldron, under the auspices of the Australian Minister for External Affairs, recently published the excellent report which so plainly sets forth these two crying needs of Central Australia. This report was compiled from notes taken in the course of three separate visits to that part of the continent during the past five years. Some 6000 miles were comprehended in these trips, of which Mr. Waldron gives a concise sketch in addition to his clear demonstration of the alluring possibilities at hand for a reasonable investment of capital and labor in the territory. The limitations, as well as the possibilities of the country are therein discussed.

Before his able analysis of the problems of Central Australia and their obvious solution, Mr. Waldron has endeavored to correct a wrong impression formed of the country by the majority of people to whom Central Australia implies little more than an arid waste. This impression, he points out, is partly due to the reports of explorers who have endured some hardship in their pioneer wanderings there, and have, perhaps, colored their reports with a little sensationalism. Remoteness, however, he indicates, as the chief reason for this wrong impression. He says "remoteness in Australia has become almost synonymous with aridity."

The first of the two great essentials, railway communication, would, if the plea were answered, obviate the difficulty of remoteness. A rapid and cheap means of communication with the centers of population, would enable Central Australia to develop considerable mineral and pastoral wealth. Oodnadatta is at present the terminus of the Great Northern Railway from Adelaide. A line, however, has been surveyed beyond that point, less than 10 miles west of the road to Charlotte Waters; over the western plateau; and across the Alberg and Hamilton rivers—thus tapping, as Mr. Waldron points out, the best-watered country in the north of South Australia, and, as naturally follows, the best, pastoral country.

Until this line is laid down the extreme difficulty and consequently high cost of transport will be a big obstacle to the prosperity of the settlers—farmers or otherwise. The heavy freight charges completely swamp the profits; wool, for example, from some of the sheep stations already established in this territory, has commanded top prices in Adelaide, but when it is considered that the transport of each ton of wool to Oodnadatta costs £12, and that shearing, owing to the comparatively small number of sheep in the country, is so expensive, it is not surprising to find that wool raising has so far been neglected. This despite the fact that it is the natural industry for such admirable pasture country.

Mining likewise suffers, or is suspended, from the lack of proper communication. The acknowledged value of the gold deposits now being worked and of the possibilities of even greater developments, as opposed to the fact that although the region has been known for 20 years, it has not been exploited, will serve to illustrate the enormous handicaps suffered by this country as compared with others of less value.

These gold deposits lie around the Macdonnell Range over an area of 20,000 square miles. Yet an even vaster field of mica lies in Hart's Range, 30 miles northeast of Arltunga. Desultory enterprise and lack of capital, however, have greatly hampered the working of the mica, and what little has been extracted has been so broken or chipped before it reached Adelaide, owing to an uneven camel trip of 400 miles before Oodnadatta, as to be rendered almost unmarketable. Indeed, the risk of transport has been the chief deterrent to enterprise in this respect, as the comparatively small outlay, needed to work the field and the large quantities of mica in sight, would soon bring capitalists if proper railway transport were afforded.

Mr. Waldron says "The lack of transport facilities has thus practically crippled the mica industry, and it has affected the whole country no less severely. . . . The Arltunga mines have been worked by men who had to pay upwards of £18 per ton carriage on their supplies. . . . It costs upwards of 8s. a ton to get the ore from the mines to the battery, and the miners endeavor to send only the best stone by employing aborigines to dress it; hundreds of tons of payable ore have thus been abandoned, even after extraction, because of transport difficulties. The development of the gold fields, as well as of the mica field, depends upon the provision of railway facilities."

The pastoralist suffers from two big expenses: the high cost of provisions and the high cost of transport—and

chiefly from the latter. The rates for provisions, stores, etc., by camel transport only from Oodnadatta, are £12 a ton to Alice Springs; £21 a ton to Barrow Creek, and £34 a ton to Newcastle Waters. This in addition to the railway transport rates and notwithstanding the trouble and expense to which men on either side of the telegraph line are put to get their stores to the station. Cattle are obliged to be driven 300 to 600 miles to be sold even at stores; as fat stock it would be impossible after such a drive.

In concluding his remarks on the railway problem of Central Australia, Mr. Waldron says, after enumerating the many splendid natural resources of the country:

"Evidence has been given of the way in which the country responds to improvement, and it is hoped that enough has been written to justify the prediction that when a closer union to the population of the South is provided, Central Australia will be one of the greatest pastoral districts in the Commonwealth. . . . Side by side with pastoral progress the mining industry of the country will develop, as soon as facilities are afforded."

The main consideration in the developing of the latent mineral and pastoral wealth is an extension of the present railway from Oodnadatta to the Macdonnell Ranges, and its construction is recommended as a step in the settlement of the Northern Territory, and for the extension of our pastoral outposts in a way that will leave no gap of undeveloped country as a constant bar to the progress of the area under exploitation."

Second of the two great essentials in the development of Central Australia is the provision of an adequate water supply. The splendid pastoral possibilities have already been mentioned, but a proper system of irrigation and boring will have to be adopted if this important industry is to succeed there. The report says: "With or without the provision of railway facilities, the Northern Territory as a pastoral proposition depends primarily on the water supplies of the country."

The previous attempts at water conservation in Central Australia, as in other arid areas of the continent, have not been attended with any great success. Mr. Waldron has studied the problem minutely, looking well into the why and wherefore of this failure. To begin with, water conservation has not gone far enough. Of 200,000 square miles of that part of the Northern Territory, for instance, lying south of latitude 21 degrees south, 175,000 square miles still remain unoccupied.

Commenting on this, the report adds: "Providing water can be found, every square mile of this country will carry stock." With regard to existing water holes, the report makes two criticisms with recommendations for a better system. It points out the bad economy of open water holes, when the stock can wander in anywhere, thus polluting the water with mud and losing the value of a clean drink. It recommends that "existing water holes be fenced off, and treads provided . . . so that the full value of the water hole be obtained." The sinking of properly equipped wells is the next consideration. At present much of the station country has nothing but small water holes and roughly constructed shafts. But, subdivided by good water depots, country which will now support only two or three head of cattle to the mile, would become a series of excellent grazing areas with, as result, a far greater capacity. The shafts which do duty for wells now are very primitive affairs which fall into disrepair in the dry seasons that it is impossible to obtain a water supply from them. The recommendation is, therefore: "That wells be sunk wherever possible, equipped with sound overhead and running gear. . . . The expense of such simple undertakings as those embodied in these two recommendations is," Mr. Waldron says, "merely nominal." In hard country a shaft can be sunk for £2 per foot; dump poppets and running gear about £10; buckets £6 per set and troughing about 5 shillings per foot (landed at Alice Springs); altogether about £160 for a 60-foot well.

Dams are another means of supplementing existing water depots. There are many excellent sites afforded throughout the Macdonnell Ranges and surrounding country for overshoot or barrier dams alike. Messrs. Hayes & Sons, big stock owners, are so far the pioneers of dam construction in Central Australia, and this despite

the fact that their land in particular is not the best suited for that purpose. They have, therefore, provided for the watering of 600 square miles of good pastoral country in this manner.

Artesian and subartesian boring is the fourth remedy advised in Mr. Waldron's report. This is the alternative for land which does not indicate the existence of water at sufficiently shallow depths to be tapped by wells. Boring of this nature will be to some extent experimental, as it will be carried out chiefly in the outlying and unoccupied areas. The work will be, it is understood, undertaken entirely by the Government. An artesian bore is capable of depasturing stock over an area of 250 square miles.

In summarizing his remarks on the water problem of Central Australia, Mr. Waldron says: "The effective solution of the water problem depends on Government and private effort; boring parties, under Government supervision, will enable outlying districts to be stocked. . . . The present unoccupied condition of Central Australia is a problem the demands immediate attention. . . . It is part of a greater problem . . . the organization of our national resources."

### ORDERS RELATING TO FOOD CONTROL

LONDON, England.—Two further Orders Relating to Food Control have been made. The first makes certain additions to the descriptions of wheat included in the previous order fixing the percentages of milling, and the second makes various amendments of the Original Price of Milk Order.

The proviso limiting the price to be charged for milk so that it cannot exceed the price at Nov. 15, 1916, is removed. The price of milk will henceforth be limited simply by reference to the prewar prices to which, under the original order, certain definite amounts (5½d. or 6½d. per Imperial gallon in various classes of wholesale sales) and 2d. per quart in retail sales may be added.

Contracts for the sale of milk made on or before the 15th day of November will be allowed to remain valid for their full period (up to April 1, 1917) notwithstanding that the price exceeds that otherwise permissible. This extension is subject to an exception only in those cases in which it is shown to the Food Controller that the contract price is unreasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

The maximum price for accommodation milk is raised to ¼d. per Imperial gallon, inclusive of all charges for transport to the railway station at which delivery is taken by the purchaser.

The addition of 6½d. per Imperial gallon to the wholesale price in cases of milk sold wholesale to be delivered on the premises of the buyer where the conditions of sale include obligation of delivery in quantities not less than a specified minimum, is limited to cases where the premises are not premises used as creamery or other factory.

### ENTENTE MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LONDON, England.—The following telegrams have been exchanged: Telegram from Monsieur Pokrovsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To Mr. Balfour.

15 December, 1916. Sou Majesté l'Empereur, mon auguste souverain, ayant daigné me confier le portefeuille des Affaires Etrangères, je tiens à assurer Votre Excellence que je serai heureux de collaborer avec elle pour resserrer toujours davantage les liens indissolubles d'amitié et d'alliance qui unissent nos deux pays et poursuivre de commun accord la grande tâche qui nous incombe dans les graves circonstances actuelles.

Telegram from Mr. Balfour to Monsieur Pokrovsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Petrograd.

15 December, 1916. I thank Your Excellency for the telegram which you have been good enough to address to me. I need hardly assure you of the pleasure which it will give me to collaborate with Your Excellency in strengthening the close bonds of friendship and alliance which so happily unite our two countries, and in promoting that unity of purpose and of forces which will secure to the Allies victory and a lasting peace.

## POLICIES OF GOV. JOHNSON TO BE FOLLOWED

Mr. Stephens, Who Is to Succeed the California Executive, Will Carry Out Progressive Ideas—Reforms in Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The California Legislature now in session here has received the final message of Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, who, having been elected to the United States Senate, will doubtless resign the governorship some time before the first of March, when his term of Senator begins. Governor Johnson will be succeeded by William L. Stephens, who resigned his seat in Congress to accept the appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, which was then vacant, when Governor Johnson became a candidate for the Senate. The succession is regarded as important, as it involves the leadership of the Progressive movement, which has maintained a consistent and successful course during the six years of Governor Johnson's administration, and which it is sought to perpetuate under the new leadership. Mr. Stephens will follow out the policies put in force by Governor Johnson, and will probably become a candidate for the governorship at the expiration of his present term, two years hence.

While few measures or policies of outstanding prominence confront the present Legislature, which is in the control of the Progressives, some bills of a good deal of importance and significance will be presented. The State Social Insurance Commission will probably ask the Legislature to submit to the people a constitutional amendment allowing some kind of compulsory health insurance.

The prohibition forces will ask for several amendments to the local option law. They will seek to make the county, instead of the supervisorial district, the unit of prohibition; to make possession of intoxicants in places of public resort evidence of violation; and to make it unlawful to introduce alcoholic liquor into "dry" territory through an agent.

Legislation proposed by the State Market Commission will include a measure giving the State control of fish in and taken from State waters, and power to fix maximum prices and a law providing for publicity as to contents of storage plants.

Other measures coming before this session of the Legislature are an old-age pension act modeled after the Canadian law; laws permitting the consolidation of cities and towns on or near San Francisco Bay; bills extending the eight-hour law for women workers so that it shall apply practically to all pursuits except fruit picking and canning; measures providing for a comprehensive organization and development of the water resources and waterways of the state; and amendment of the community property laws of the State so that the wife shall enjoy all the rights that now belong to the husband.

### VON MACKENSEN'S CROSSING OF DANUBE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau.—The German press was supplied with a detailed account of Field Marshal von Mackensen's crossing of the Danube at Svislov, the preparation for and execution of which feat was described in the official communication as being undoubtedly "a master stroke destined to live in military history."

The locality had been selected for a crossing months before, it was stated, the river being narrow at that point, and the Bulgarian bank dominating the enemy positions. While, therefore, the enemy's attention was fully occupied with events in the Dobruja, full preparations were made under his very eyes, but without his noticing what was afoot. A strict watch was kept to prevent any information being carried across the frontier, and at night carefully concealed approaches to the river were constructed, while heavy guns were placed in position despite the magnitude of the initial difficulties. At the neighboring Belene Canal, Austro-Hungarian monitors, German patrol and motor boats, and pontoons were held in readiness, together with sections of bridges ready to be fixed to one another, and the necessary munitions, equipment and provisions were slowly gathered together.

Reconnaissance made of the opposite bank showed that the enterprise had a prospect of success, the only anxiety being lest the enemy should learn of the preparations and of the reinforcements collected. With the fall of Craiova, however, came the time for action. General von Falkenhayn was advancing from the northwest, and Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, having already crossed the Danube at five other points, was closing in on Bucharest from the south, so that the Rumanian troops were withdrawing hastily in order to escape being crushed between the two. When the day for the attack arrived the operations were favored by atmospheric conditions, and in order to deceive the enemy a bombardment was opened at different points, at some of which actual attacks were made, and islands were occupied. The enemy was thus at a loss to know at which point to concentrate, and eventually the main body of the German-Bulgarian army crossed the river at Svislov almost unscathed, and had carried the strongly fortified hostile positions within a few hours. According to a previously devised plan, the first day was spent in constructing a small bridgehead, and the second in enlarging it, while, thanks to the protection thus afforded, the work of constructing bridges and consolidating the rear communications went on apace. By the third day the whole of the forces engaged had crossed the river and were ready for the advance, every operation having been carried out according to the schedule, and absolute discipline having been maintained, despite the fact that in this instance there were four separate nationalities represented in the forces under Field Marshal von Mackensen's command.

With rousing cheers, ran the communications to the press, the Bulgarian regiments defiled on to the Rumanian shore at Simniza, for it was from that very spot that the Rumanians threw across the bridge to the Bulgarian shore in 1913 on the occasion of the second Balkan War. The crossing of the Danube was also a source of proud satisfaction to the Turks, for it was at Svislov that the Russians crossed the river in order to make their thrust at Constantinople in 1877. Every one was conscious of the world-historical nature of the event, and the Field Marshal (censor) crossed to the Rumanian side with General Tappen, his chief of staff, a few hours after the first pontoon bridge had been constructed. (Censor.)

### POST-WAR SITUATION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau.—Speaking recently before the Alleanza Commerciale Romana upon the industrial position of Italy upon the close of the war, Signor Agnelli stated that the population of Italy will be more numerous after the war than before, owing to the cessation of emigration by which Italy was deprived of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants annually, but that capital will be scarce. In other countries there will be a dearth of workers, and capital will be concentrated in the United States, England, Switzerland and a few other countries. The industrial possibilities of Italy will be likely, Signor Agnelli thinks to attract foreign capital, and he pointed out that the economic independence of the country would not be endangered by the employment of foreign capital, so long as the management of banks and industrial concerns remains in Italian hands.

### WOMEN TO SAVE FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau.—A committee known as the "Committee for the voluntary enlistment of Frenchwomen in the service of the country" has been formed for the purpose of taking down the names, addresses and qualifications of all women willing to give their services whenever the Government may call upon them for special service. The initiators of the movement are Mme. Emile Bouteux, Mmes. Emilie Borel, Hubert Bourgin, Charles Chenu, Hollebecque, Julien Koehlin, Léon Rosenthal and Horace Weill-Raynal.

## JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY, IS THE CRY OF THE JEWS

Dr. Stephen S. Wise Commends Idea of Jewish Congress, and Says Israel Is to Speak for Itself on Its Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise characterizes the coming congress of American Jews as Israel speaking for itself rather than being spoken for.

"Taking no special account of a series of memorable Jewish congresses during the last two decades, which were called into being by the high statesmanship of Theodore Herzl," he said at a recent conference, "the assembly of this hour has been summoned on the initiative of the people's will."

"A congress means that which Theodore Herzl was wise enough to foresee and big enough to foretell—that the fate of Israel cannot be settled for us, but must be determined by us, by Israel's collective will and indomitable purpose. A Jewish congress means that we are to cease to be on-lookers or auditors at a debate on the future of Israel, that, whatsoever that future, we are to mold it in whole or in largest part."

"The world cannot be expected to assent to any program touching Israel's future as long as Israel does not untidily deliberate and speak. We owe it to the world to bring into the arena of discussion these problems, the rightful solution of which cannot be attained without the cooperation of the people."

"It was the genius of Herzl to put to an end the century-old hole-in-the-corner method of considering Jewish questions and to insist upon the world's attention and discussion touching Jewish problems. Secrecy had proven disastrous in prolonging and intensifying Jewish woes. We now freely discuss our will where aforetime we furtively listened to the edict of others. A congress means deliberation, not agitation, discussion not diversion, enlightenment not secrecy."

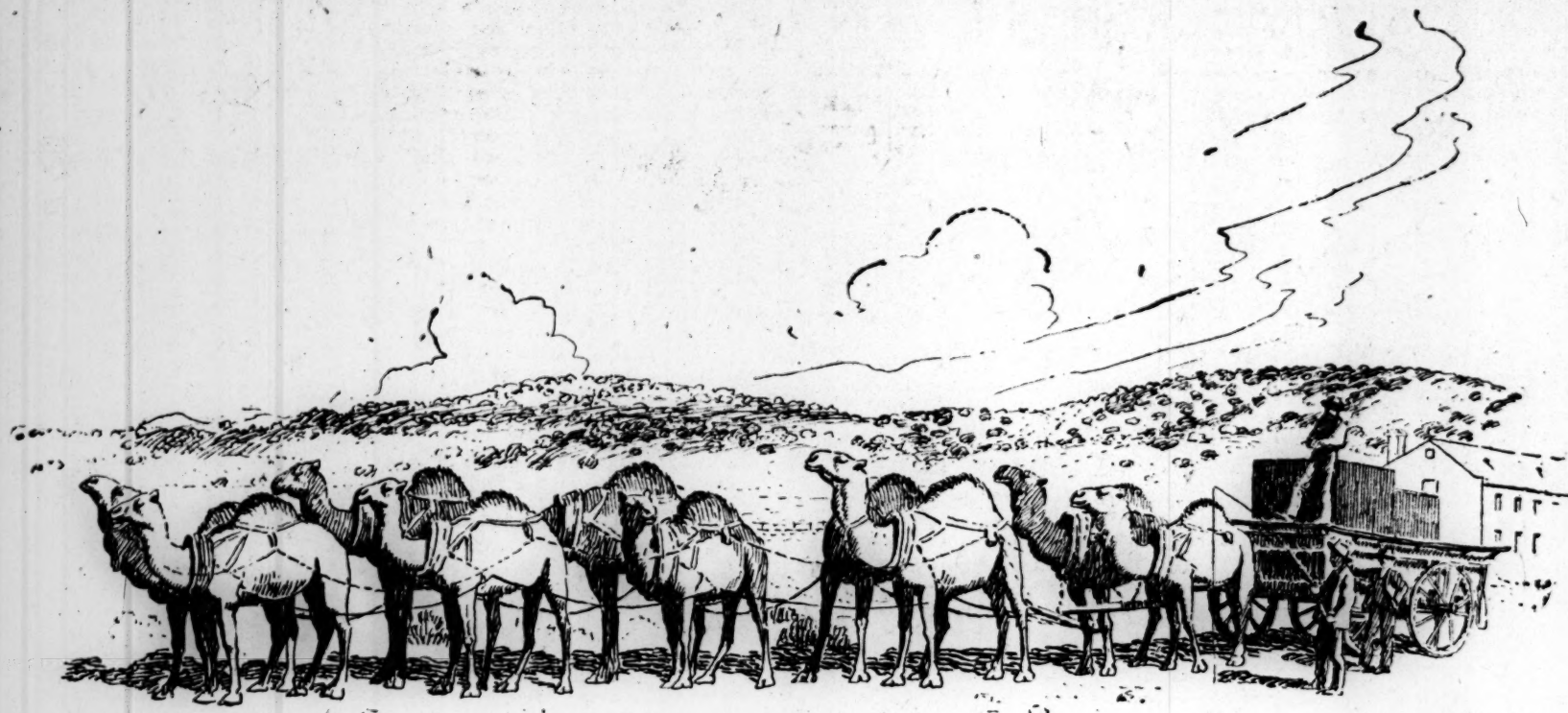
"The call for Israel to speak for itself rather than forever to be spoken for comes at a time when the world has been brought to realize the peril which inheres in the conduct of the people's affairs, most especially international affairs, by the powerful and the privileged unamenable to public authority and public control. Out of this war is to come an end of private, professional secret diplomacy and a beginning of the control by the people of their national and international relationships. For these can never be ordered aright save as they are brought into the arena of public deliberation and untrammelled discussion."

"Are we, the people of Israel, to persist in being less democratic than the rest of the world, to insist that we are not competent to pass upon our own problems? To hold that we as a people are anarchic in our incapacity for the acceptance of leadership is wholly to misunderstand Israel's veritable passion for leadership if so be that leadership be wise and noble. The leadership which Israel has always rejected has either been imposed by outward authority or unendowed with inward authority. To them that express regret at our seemingly ruthless rejection of the policies that have long been in control of the affairs of American Israel, let it be said that whatever may have been the necessities of the past, the time is come for a leadership by us to be chosen—a leadership that, shall democratically and wisely lead rather than autocratically and unwisely command."

"The only program acceptable to the men in control of our affairs has been a program of palliation, as if nothing more than temporary relief could be hoped for Israel, wounded and oppressed. Relief, also, is at times sorely needed—was never more needed than today. But relief is not to be exalted as the policy or program of a people unless these be hopeless beggars and their leaders adopt a program of relief as the only way out. Not relief but redress, not palliation but prevention, not charity but justice, not Zedakah but Zedek is the only program worthy of a great and proud people. We have opened the door of hope and we are resolved to keep that door open, that all men may enter, that our fellow-Jews may stand with us in restoring the fortunes and renewing the glories of our people Israel."

### GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS

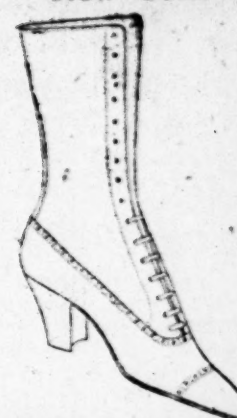
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.—According to the figures published in the official German lists, the total number of German casualties reported during November, exclusive of corrections, was 166,176. This total does not represent the casualties incurred during November, but only those given out for publication. The figures include all German nationalities, Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, Wurttembergers, but do not include naval and colonial casualties, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as in any way complete. Of the 166,176 above mentioned, 12,601 remained with their units; 30,678 were missing, and 1472 are returned as prisoners. The number of wounded who did not remain with their units was 91,061. Including the corrections published in November, the number of casualties reported in the German official lists since the outbreak of war amount to a total of 3,521,859. Of these, 214,739 are prisoners, 255,041 are missing, 2,368,243 were wounded, and 207,819 remained with their units.



A camel team in Central Australia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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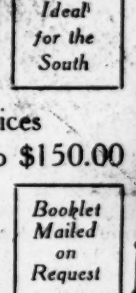
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## HANCOCK HOUSE REPRODUCTION PLAN INDORSED

Proposition to Erect Old Colonial Style Mansion for Governors of Massachusetts Is Before Legislature

Massachusetts, if Governor McCall's recommendations find favor with the Legislature, is to join the list of commonwealths in the United States having gubernatorial mansions. Historical societies, landscape architects and citizens generally are agreed that nothing more appropriate could be proposed than a reproduction of the house of the first Governor of the Bay State, John Hancock, to the southwest of the new wing of the State House on Beacon Hill.

The ground on which it is proposed to erect a copy of the old mansion is now the property of the Commonwealth, having been purchased last year in connection with the extension of the west wing of the Capitol. Present plans for remodeling the State House grounds, it is said, adapt themselves well to the accommodation of a mansion for the Governor. These plans call for the removal of the two iron fountains now standing on the steep terrace before the Bulfinch front, and a regrading of this terrace to make the slope more gradual; removal of the iron balustrade that makes the approaching steps seem so narrow, and continuing of a uniform granite wall along Beacon Street the length of the grounds. This remodeling, it is estimated, will cost \$35,000, while a reconstruction of the Hancock mansion would cost \$80,000 additional.

The John Hancock mansion stood on Beacon Street, just below Hancock Avenue. It was a typical two-story colonial house, built of Quincy granite of the same sort used in building King's Chapel; taken from the surface, squared, hammered, and laid up with quoined corners. It had a steep gambrel roof, large chimneys at each end and three dormers on each side. The front was pierced by a broad doorway at the head of a double flight of stone steps. Sturdy columns flanked the doorway and supported a balustraded balcony, which was reached through a French window from the upper hall. There were two roomy wooden wings; that on the east providing a hall 60 feet in length for dinners and assemblies, that on the west containing the kitchen and other service rooms and leading to the coach house and stable. There were gardens and an abundance of fruit trees on the two-acre plot.

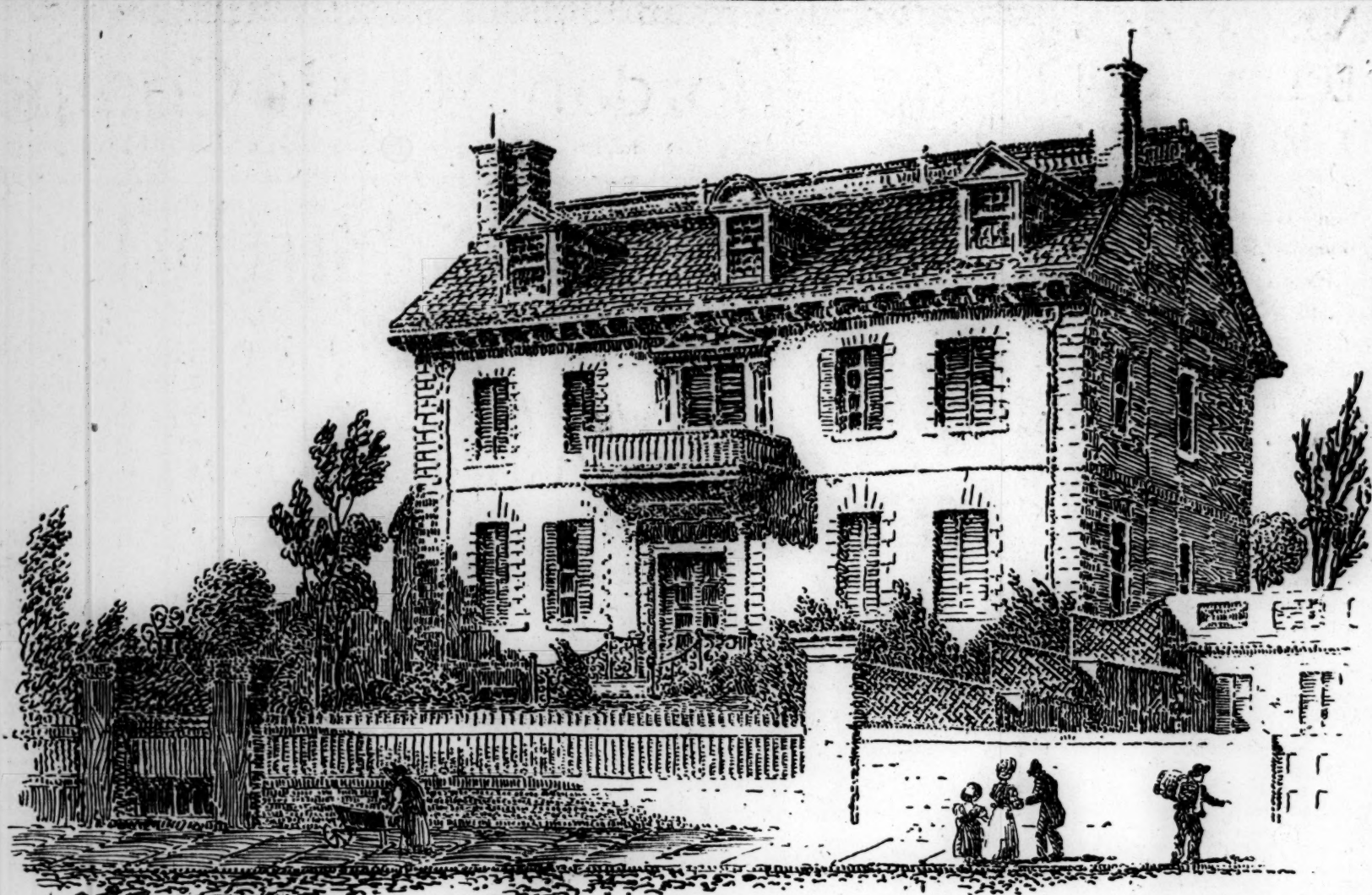
In the main portion of the house a spacious paneled hall extended from front to rear on both the first and second floors. A wide staircase with carved balustrade rose to a landing and, turning, connected with the hall above. On the right of the hall as one entered, on the first floor, was the drawing room and on the left the dining room, each 17 by 25 feet. The dining room was paneled from floor to ceiling.

Miss Eliza G. Gardner, who resided in the Hancock house for many years, wrote in the course of a description of the mansion that the drawing room had furniture of birds-eye maple, upholstered with rich damask. Adjoining the dining hall was a smaller apartment, the dining room of the family when not entertaining on a large scale. An idea of the appearance of the mansion may be gained from the engraving made by Ferner Sears & Co., from a drawing by J. Davis, and published in London, England, by I. T. Hinton, Simpkin & Marshall, and presented to the Boston Public Library by Mr. E. Billings in 1905.

About the time of the Battle of Lexington the house was pillaged by British soldiers. To prevent a recurrence of this, General Gage sent Lord Percy to occupy it. Later it became the headquarters of General Clinton. The house underwent no serious injury during the Revolution. After the war Hancock entertained sumptuously many noted visitors, including D'Esterling in 1778, Lafayette in 1781, Washington in 1789, Briscoe, chief of the Girondists, Lords Stanley and Wortley, Labouchere and Bougainville. Hancock, who inherited the house along with a fortune from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who built the mansion in 1737, desired that the house become the property of the State. The legal formalities were not attended to, however, and the property passed into the hands of his heirs. They in turn offered the property to the State at a low price in 1859, when Governor Banks proposed purchase by the State, but legislative approval was not forthcoming. In 1863, though well suited, with slight refurbishing, for use as a gubernatorial mansion, it was sold and within a year was razed and all the relics dispersed.

Two three-story brownstone buildings, numbered 29 and 30 Beacon Street, were erected on the land. These structures, together with several others adjoining, were purchased by the State last year and ordered to be pulled down so as to give an unobstructed view of the State House from the Common and thereabout. The interiors of the buildings are practically entirely removed and it will be only a few weeks until the site of the Hancock house will be clear to view.

On the iron fence in front of the building at No. 29, a bronze tablet bearing this inscription was placed: "Here stood the Residence of John Hancock; A Prominent Merchant of Boston, The First Signer of The Declaration of American Independence, And First Governor of Massachusetts Under The State Constitution." The State House Building Commission has taken charge of this tablet and will later find an appropriate location for it.



John Hancock house as it stood on Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass.

his inaugural address, Governor McCall said:

"I am informed by one of the architects of the State House that detailed drawings of this house exist, and that it can be substantially reproduced at a moderate expense. I am further advised that its reproduction would not merely be in harmony with the proper development of the State House grounds, but that the architect regards that plan for the development of the State House grounds, which include the house, as the most effective and artistic that has been made."

"The State now has title to the site, which costs very much more than will the structure itself. Its architecture was characteristic of the Old Colony time, and its destruction was lamented almost as a piece of vandalism. The reproduction of the house would provide for the Governor a simple and dignified residence. It would embody again an old tradition which is now but a memory, and it would add to the attractiveness of the State House grounds and to the interest and beauty of the city."

"I recommend that you authorize its substantial reproduction, with such changes and extensions as may be approved in order to adapt it to the present demands of a Governor's residence."

At present there is no New England State that provides a mansion for its Governor, or makes any provision for his household expenses, outside his salary. States which have executive mansions are Maryland, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, California and Nevada. Most of these mansions were built some years ago, at an expense varying from \$40,000 to \$50,000, while the average cost would figure between \$30,000 and \$40,000. South Dakota pays \$600 a year house rent for a residence for its Governor, while Indiana appropriates \$1800 annually for gubernatorial domestic expenses.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY PASSES AWAY AT HOME IN CAPITAL

(Continued from page one)

lier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837. His ancestors were of old New England stock. His father was one of the first authorities on the then somewhat untried system of life insurance, and a man high in the esteem of the business and professional world. George Dewey, at the age of 17, was admitted to Annapolis, after a preparatory course at the Northfield Military School. He was graduated from Annapolis with the class of 1858, as passed midshipman, and was attached to the steam frigate Wabash, on the Mediterranean station. He remained there until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861, he was commissioned a lieutenant and attached to the sloop-of-war Mississippi, which formed part of Farragut's squadron when he forced the passage of the lower Mississippi River in April, 1862.

In a subsequent engagement the Mississippi grounded under the guns of the land batteries, and was fired and abandoned. It was in this manner that young Dewey first attracted attention for conspicuous courage. He afterward served on vessels of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and continued in the service after the close of the war. In 1872 he was promoted to commander, in 1884 to captain, and in 1896 to commodore.

In January, 1898, he was placed in command of the Asiatic Squadron, and upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. On the morning of May 1, 1898, he entered Manila Bay, attacked the fleet and the fort sustaining it, and became victor in one of the most picturesque and most remarkable naval combats recorded up to that time. The entire Spanish fleet was destroyed without the loss of

a man or a ship on the American side.

Dewey's squadron in the Pacific consisted of his flagship, the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh and the Boston, protected cruisers; the small unprotected cruiser Concord; the gunboat Petrel, the armed revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, the collier Nanshan and a purchased supply ship, the Zafiro. This fleet left Hong Kong at the request of the Governor, Great Britain having proclaimed the neutrality of the port, and went to Mirs Bay, some miles east on the Chinese coast. On April 25 the order came from Washington to begin operations, particularly against the Spanish fleet. He left Mirs Bay on April 27, arriving off Luzon on the 30th.

The Spanish fleet was in command of Admiral Montojo. It was anchored to the eastward of the spit on which are the village and arsenal of Cavite. His force consisted of six ships. There were six guns in the battery at or near Cavite. The attack on the Spanish fleet and battery began at 5:41 in the morning. At 7:45 Dewey withdrew, having destroyed every ship. He took possession of Cavite, paroled the garrison, and awaited the arrival of a land force to capture Manila.

On June 30 the expeditionary force, under command of Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, arrived at Manila Bay. Others followed. Numerous land engagements were necessary before the city surrendered. Capitulation was signed on Aug. 14.

While the blockade of Manila Bay was being maintained by Dewey, British, German, Austrian and Japanese squadrons were anchored near by. In his autobiography, Admiral Dewey entitled the chapter dealing with this incident "A Period of Anxiety." It appears that he quite emphatically asserted his right, as the commander of the blockading force, to visit the ships of other nations for the purpose of satisfying himself fully as to their identity.

Admiral von Diederichs, who was in command of the German fleet, has been quoted as saying that Admiral Dewey, in protesting against interference of the Germans with his blockade plans threatened the Germans with war if they did not cease their activity. Admiral Dewey made little of the incident in his record, but the German admiral, in a statement to the Reichstag in 1914, entered a long defense of his action. According to the statement of the German admiral, the sympathies of the British commander, Admiral Chichester, were with the Americans, and that Chichester sought to aid Dewey in enforcing his right to visit and search. He says: "Admiral Dewey, with an insufficient force, was confronted with a double task of holding down a defeated enemy and preventing the rebels from attacking this enemy without attracting their hostility."

"Under the pressure of heavy responsibility, Admiral Dewey's mistrust grew to anxious jealousy, when, by a chain of unfortunate events, several German ships, under command of an officer of higher rank than his own, arrived at Manila."

In referring to the incident after the war was over, Admiral Dewey is reported to have said to President Roosevelt: "It was simply a difference of opinion about international law which was adjusted without adding to my worries."

Following the Manila victory, Commodore Dewey was promoted to rear admiral, and in February, 1899, was given the rank of admiral, previously held only by Farragut and Porter. He served on the Philippine Commission in 1899, and upon his return to the States was received with an ovation rarely equalled in America. In 1891 he was president of the American court of inquiry, and in 1892 was appointed commander-in-chief of the United States squadrons and fleets mobilized for extraordinary maneuvers.

**TELEPHONE MERGER PROPOSED**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The consolidation of all of the Bell telephone properties of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma into one corporation, with headquarters in St. Louis, is proposed by the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company in an application filed to purchase these properties, says a Jefferson City special to the Times.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL IS EXPECTED FOR UNITED STATES USE

Releasing of 50,000 bales of Australian wool for American consumption within a short time was intimated by President A. M. Patterson of the Textile Alliance at the annual dinner in Boston last night of the Boston Wool Trade Association. Mr. Patterson said that the total amount of wool which can be spared in Australia for the United States was still uncertain, but it was understood that the British Government had arranged a preliminary shipment, and that it was hoped that before the whole of the 50,000 bales had been received, further amounts would have become available. The total amount will not be known until the Allies decide as to the amount of wool required for military purposes.

In his opening remarks President William E. Jones of the association said that the value of wool had doubled in two years, the greatest rise being in 1916. While he looked for some decline in wool prices following the close of the war, he believed that it would be many years before there would be such low prices as prevailed just before the opening of hostilities.

Speaking for the association, he declared that the members look forward to the year 1917 without undue anxiety. Financially and commercially, he pointed out, the wool trade is in a sound condition. The small stocks of wool remaining unsold in this market show that the enormous receipts of the year have been promptly and properly handled. He took the ground that what has been done once can be done again. He looked forward to the next banquet, when he would be able to say that the year 1917 was the best in the history of the Boston wool trade. "The shipments from this market, as compiled by the Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Jones, "may be accepted as fairly close approximations of sales for a period as long as a year, and these for 1916 were about 303,000, 000 pounds. London's figures must also be approximations, for, while we have statistics showing that there were sold some 670,000 bales at the public auctions, including over 55,000 bales for export, we have no figures of private sales. A liberal estimate of the latter is probably 25 per cent of the amount sold at auction, or total sales of 294,375,000 pounds."

Former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, pleading for "the equal of any navy in the world" and a large merchant marine flying the flag of the United States, declared that American industries must be properly protected against unfair and ruinous competition.

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NIGHT IS CELEBRATED

Members of the Franklin Typographical Society and the Boston Typothetæ Board of Trade celebrated the two hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin last night. Among the speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Congressman-elect Alvah T. Fuller and President Willard H. Fobes.

In outlining the career of Benjamin Franklin, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge declared that the United States

never needed so much as now the individual thrift, industry, and practical common sense as exemplified by Franklin.

"One of the strongest influences in shaping the life of Franklin," he said, "was the Scriptural advice often given him by his father: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall sit before kings.' Franklin sat before five kings and dined with two, but thought little of it."

Mr. Fuller spoke of Franklin's ideals and in the course of his remarks he made a plea for clean politics. The Boston Typothetæ Board gave \$1160 toward the Franklin Typographical Society benefit fund, now amounting in all to \$47,000.

## PLEA MADE FOR IMPROVING THE MERRIMACK RIVER

A campaign is under way in the Massachusetts Legislature to get support for the proposed State appropriation of \$3,500,000 toward the cost of making the Merrimack navigable from Lowell to the sea. This would give Lawrence and Lowell, two great textile centers, free access by vessel to the sea. At present Haverhill is the head of navigation on the stream.

Business men and legislators from the lower Merrimack River valley appeared before the State Waterways Commission yesterday in advocacy of a State appropriation of \$3,500,000, contingent on a similar appropriation by Congress. Several years ago the State authorized an appropriation of \$1,000,000, contingent on a similar appropriation by Congress, but this sum was declared to be too small. Among those favoring the larger appropriation were: Daniel M. Casey, secretary of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; George E. Rix, traffic manager of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; John H. Balch, president of the Newburyport Business Men's Association; George E. Moulton, secretary of the Retail Merchants Association of Newburyport; Representative Samuel Collins of Amesbury and Representative W. F. Rannels of Newburyport.

All contended \$7,000,000 was the sum needed to dig an 18-foot channel from Hunts Falls, Lowell, to the mouth of the river at Newburyport.

Chairman John W. Cole, speaking for the Waterways Commission, said that the board has already shown much interest in the contest, which Merrimack Valley cities and towns are making for river improvement and has had several conferences with leading officials in the United States engineering division, at which favorable action was urged. He promised careful consideration by the commission of the merits of the bill introduced, but said that the commission did not see fit to commit itself to the definite amount asked in the bill until the matter has been thoroughly studied.

## COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood today ordered a court-martial for Lieut. Frank A. Spencer and Capt. Wilbur T. Wright of Battery E, Second Field Artillery of New York, for ordering the tying to a cannon of five privates who refused to clean the armory stables. The privates also were ordered tried.

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## TROOPS LIKELY TO QUIT MEXICO AT EARLY DATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, at which Secretary Lane made his final report on the work of the Mexican-American Joint Commission, it became known that the withdrawal of Major-General Pershing's troops from Mexico and the sending of Ambassador Fletcher to the Mexican capital may be expected in the near future. No formal announcement is expected, but the decision of the Administration probably will be made through action. The matter is now entirely in President Wilson's hands.

The lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico has not been considered seriously.

## NO. DAKOTA EXPECTS LIMITED SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Woman suffrage for all offices, except those provided in the State Constitution, will become effective in North Dakota July 1 if Governor Frazier signs the suffrage measures passed by the Senate yesterday, whence they had come with favorable action from the House. This is the Illinois plan of limited suffrage. The second of the measures provides for a constitutional amendment giving women the full suffrage.

## TORONTO MUNITIONS PLANT

TORONTO, Ont.—Arrangements have been completed between the Imperial Munitions Board and the Toronto Harbor Commission, it is announced, by which the former will have erected here an electrical steel plant covering 60 acres with a capacity of 300 tons a day. Erection of the plant is to be started at once. It is expected to be in operation by July.



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Introductory Sale of the

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The Palatial Passenger Steamers  
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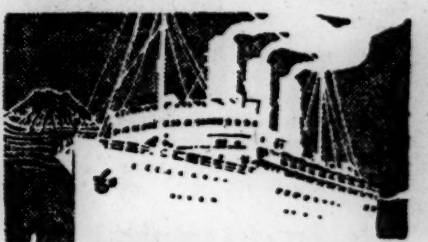
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## MAYOR PLANNING FOR ERECTION OF THREE BUILDINGS

Municipal Courthouse and Police Headquarters in Pemberton Square and Municipal Building in South End Considered

Erection of at least three public buildings in Boston of more than ordinary merit architecturally is now being planned by Mayor Curley and his officials of the Public Buildings Department. On Monday afternoon following a conference with Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police; Wilfred Bolster, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, and John Beck, the city's real estate examiner, the Mayor declared that the administration proposed to buy the buildings in Pemberton Square now occupied as police headquarters. He said the city would erect a municipal courthouse adjoining that of the Suffolk County courthouse, and a police headquarters on modern plan and scale. The Pemberton Square buildings and site are estimated to be worth something like \$250,000 by Mr. Beck. The property desired to be taken by the city is assessed at \$198,000.

Another building planned by the Mayor and for which sufficient funds are already provided by the City Council is the municipal building for the South End which is to be erected in West Brookline Street. Several city councils have appropriated money for this structure. On June 7, 1913, the City Council appropriated \$5000 for plans for such a building. On Nov. 22 of the same year the City Council passed an appropriation order for \$144,000 for funds for erection and site of the building. At a more recent date the City Council, in view of the advance in cost of material and labor, appropriated sufficient money to make the total sum available for the South End municipal building, \$200,000.

Fred J. Kneeland, newly installed superintendent of public buildings, will advertise for bids for the actual work of construction when the money voted by council to make up the necessary \$200,000 is at hand. He has the plans for the building now in his office on the eighth floor of the City Hall Annex. The plans are the work of J. A. Schweinfurth and provide for a structure three stories in height, boiler rooms, showrooms and a stage in the basement. The second floor is to be devoted to the gymnasium, which will be outfitted so as to be modern in every particular. The gymnasium will be 84 by 100 feet and will include a running track. The auditorium will be on the third floor. The structure will be erected of granite and will be modern in every feature. Main entrance to this building will be from Shawmut Avenue. There also will be an entrance from West Brookline Street.

The administration intends, if its plans work out in development as anticipated, to make the South End municipal building the type to be followed in other municipal buildings which are contemplated.

The third public building of considerable size now occupying the attention of Superintendent Kneeland of the Department of Public Buildings is that of the proposed municipal courthouse for the Forest Hills section of the city. At present the Mayor, public buildings officials and the real estate expert, John Beck, are settling upon a suitable site for the new structure. For the Forest Hills courthouse the City Council has appropriated \$10,000 and is provided for the purchase of a site and to pay an architect for the drawing of plans for the proposed building.

Two sites are being considered by Mayor Curley and his advisory officials. One is at Forest Hills Square, at Washington and Morton streets. The city has the offer of about 11,000 square feet of land at that locality at \$1.75 a square foot, or about \$19,000 for the area proposed.

"I do not consider this location as good as the area that can be secured at the corner of Washington and Tower streets for much less money," wrote John Beck to Mayor Curley in a special report on the site for the Forest Hills courthouse.

"The city has a large strip of land running from the corner of Tower and Washington streets, Forest Hills Square, to Morton Street. About 6400 square feet of this strip located on the corner of Tower and Washington streets could be added," reports Mr. Beck, "to adjoining land of other owners, making a total area of approximately 17,000 square feet, thereby affording a fine site for a courthouse."

"The proposed courthouse lot has a frontage of 72 feet on Washington Street, 160 feet on Tower Street, and is 122 feet wide in the rear. Owing to the splendid depth of the lot, the building could be built with the court room in the rear, so that the passing of Elevated trains would not interfere with the deliberations."

CONTRACT TAKEN TO COURT

In the Superior Court yesterday the Hugh Nawn Contracting Company filed a bill against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seeking to have held void its contract made through the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board for the construction of section 106 of the high-level sewer, Wellesley extension of the South Metropolitan District and to award it a fair price for the work done. The contract price was \$35,482.26 but the actual cost to the plaintiff was \$70,358.65. The increase was due to extra expense in removing "rock flour," a mechanical sediment deposited from glacial waters.

## SETTLEMENT FUND CAMPAIGN BRINGS READY RESPONSE

Efforts to Get \$150,000 for the Willard Institution Already Have Brought in \$77,270

Though the campaign for raising \$150,000 for the Frances E. Willard Settlement has been in progress less than two weeks, \$77,270.25 already has been subscribed. That the appeal for funds, coming so soon after the Allied Bazaar, should so far have met with this generous response is a direct tribute, the settlement workers believe, to the good accomplished by the institution since its humble beginning 22 years ago in three small rooms on Hanover Street.

The purpose of the campaign is to place the settlement on such a firm financial basis that its usefulness will be permanently established. The \$150,000 will make possible an adequate endowment fund for the regular activities, and supply the money necessary for a new gymnasium, which long has been needed, for remodeling Phillips Brooks Hall and putting it into more constant use for the entertainment and instruction of the neighborhood, and for building an additional home at Llewellyn Lodge.

As carried on today the activities of this settlement are of a varied character, each one the outcome of some real need which the settlement people were quick to see and to attempt to meet. These activities are evident in the institution's present equipment, which consists of a large 40-room house for a Young Women's Home, a 20-room clubhouse, chapel and playground in Boston, with a camp on the banks of the Shawheen for neighborhood work; a 186-acre farm at Llewellyn Lodge, Bedford, the lodge itself, Harvey Cottage, and the Nellie E. Cook Hall for work among the better class American women.

The home for young women, located on Chambers Street in the West End, is for those earning low wages. Here they are able to obtain room, board and laundry for \$3 a week, besides enjoying the atmosphere of a real home where their friends are always welcome.

Llewellyn Lodge meets a long-felt need in aiding worthy American women between 40 and 60 years of age. Here the charge for room and board is \$5 a week, and opportunity is given those who come to earn part or all of this sum by participating in such industries as weaving, basket making, embroidery, sewing and preserving. In the club house, which is also on Chambers Street, clubs and classes are carried on for about 1000 boys and girls, young men and women. Not the least important of these are the Loyal Temperance Leagues, where influences are brought to bear which aid in counteracting the evils attendant upon the existence of 50 saloons with a 10-minute walk of the settlement.

One of the most recent innovations has been the establishment of a Young Women's Forum, which is held Friday nights, and which gives opportunity for presentation and discussion of such subjects as "Vocations for Girls," "Rational and Artistic Dress" and "The Mexican Situation."

The president and general manager of the settlement is Miss Caroline M. Caswell, who has been associated with it since the beginning. The vice-president is Mrs. Myra L. Higgins; secretary and head resident, Miss Nellie F. Hill; treasurer, Mrs. Elmer A. Stevens. The advisory board consists of Arthur F. Estabrook, Charles E. Rogerson, Philip Stockton, Herbert M. Sears, William A. Paine, Walter S. Glidden, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, the Rev. Reuben Kidner and Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson.

## BRITAIN RESTRICTS SHIP CHARTERING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A step in Great Britain's policy of nationalization of its shipping industry was outlined in State Department dispatches Tuesday announcing an order that no British subject be permitted to charter a foreign ship without obtaining permission from the Board of Trade. It is believed the order is intended to prevent competition for bottoms from hindering the Government in obtaining all the ships it needs for moving military supplies.

## DRY GOODS MEN MEET

John W. Hahn, secretary of the National Trade Association of New York, described the Stevens-Ashurst price maintenance bill now before Congress as an attempt by a few manufacturers to control the price of their goods from the factory to the consumer, in speaking before the New England Dry Goods Association at the Botton City Club last night. He said the proposed measure would deprive the retailer of all independence in regulating retail prices, and open the way for an effective method of raising prices. He predicted the defeat of the bill. Dr. Edmund von Mach spoke on "Germany's Point of View."

## MALDEN BOSS IS NAMED

MALDEN, Mass.—Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of Charles W. Fish, 501 Highland Avenue, as an alternate for West Point. He graduated from the Malden High School last year and has been attending Harvard since.

## SPANISH U-BOAT AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Spanish war submarine, Isaac Peral, arrived Tuesday from Quincy, where she was recently built. She will remain for several days to take on supplies, before starting for a Spanish port. Her commander said he would cross the Atlantic without convoy.

## LANDSCAPE MEN ELECT DR. ELIOT TO MEMBERSHIP

President Emeritus of Harvard University Placed on Honorary Role of American Society Because of Interest in Work

The American Society of Landscape Architects announces the election of Charles William Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, to honorary membership. The election comes as a show of appreciation for what President Eliot has done for the profession of landscape architecture. In the announcement of his election the society's examining board says: "The examining board recommends the admission of Charles William Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, to honorary membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects."

"This recommendation is based on Dr. Eliot's well-known life-long interest in the profession, an interest centering about the life of his son, Charles, and expressed in his notable published book entitled, 'Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect,' a work which we believe is in the library of nearly every member of this society; on his establishment and constant encouragement of the department, now school, of Landscape Architecture in Harvard University, the endowment of which, secured through his interest in our subject, places on a permanent basis this center of technical education in our art and of influence in the interest in our profession; and on his greatly appreciated attendance at any participation in our gatherings where he has always evinced the deepest sympathy in the ideals and struggles of our profession and brought to us at such times inspiration in the continued pursuit of our art."

The society also announces the election of officers for 1917, by mail ballot. Prof. James Sturgis Pray, head of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, is reelected for a third term as president of the society. Harold A. Caparn of New York City is elected vice-president. Alling S. DeForest of Rochester, N. Y., is to be secretary of the society for the coming year. Prof. Henry B. Hubbard of the Harvard school of landscape architecture is elected treasurer of the society. Ferruccio Vitale, president of the New York chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, is elected as a member of the board of trustees, to serve for three years, succeeding Charles Downing Lay of New York whose term has expired.

Many developments have taken place within the society during the past year. A new chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects has been organized to be known as the Mid-West chapter, with O. C. Simonds of Chicago as president; Sid J. Hare of Kansas City, Mo., as vice-president; T. Glenn Phillips of Detroit as secretary-treasurer.

One of the important accomplishments of the year has been through the work of the Special Committee on Plant Nomenclature, which has been in cooperation with a joint committee appointed for the same purpose by the National Association of Nursery Men, the Ornamental Growers Association and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This committee, of which Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston is chairman, has been working on a system of simple abbreviations for the botanical names of plants in use by landscape architects in this country. The results of this investigation are to be used in the new edition of Bailey's Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, which is still in press.

The other work of this committee, on which they are still busy, is the standardization of the common names of plants in something the same way that the National Organization of Ornithologists has standardized the names of American birds. A work started by the society is through a new committee on relations with trades. The object of this committee is to bring about more harmonious relations and cooperation between landscape architects and the trades supplying materials used in the practice of landscape architecture, i. e., nurseries.

The special committee of the society, consisting of Prof. James S. Pray, as chairman, Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston, and Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y., to cooperate with the Comité Neerlandais d'Art Civique, has been officially recognized by that Comité as its official American representative in the United States. The task of this committee is to collect from American experience in city planning as much data as possible which can be of service to the Belgian committee in preparing a work or works for the guidance of those persons who may be responsible after the war for the rebuilding of Belgian cities.

The annual Boston meeting of the society is to be held on Feb. 16. The main work at this meeting is to be the discussion and preliminary adoption of certain carefully formulated policies regarding our National parks; the diversion of park lands for other uses; encroachment on park areas; preservation of Niagara Falls, and the bill board nuisance.

The society announces the election of John Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, as an associate member in appreciation of the service which "he has indirectly for years rendered the profession of landscape architecture."

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### Birthday Bargains Are Practically All NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

Women's Serge Dresses, worth 21.50 to 15.00	15.00	Misses' New Broadcloth Suits, worth 25.00 to 18.50	18.50	Line Pattern Cloths, 8x8, worth 7.50 to 5.00	5.00	Bleached Sheets, 81x90, worth 1.20 to 1.00	1.00
Afternoon Dresses, worth 25.00 to 18.50	18.50	Misses' New Serge Suits, worth 25.00 to 18.50	18.50	Line Pattern Cloths, 8x10, worth 5.00 to 4.00	4.00	Pillow Ties, 42 in., worth 25c to 20c	20c
Worth 30.50 to 25.00	25.00	Misses' Advanced Spring Suits in velvet, worth 37.50 to 25.00	25.00	75-inch Linen Damask, worth 2.50 to 2.00	2.00	Pillow Ties, worth 24c to 18c	18c
25 Women's Sateen Coats, Skinner suit lined, worth 20.00 to 15.00	15.00	Misses' Velvet Dresses, some fur trimmed, worth 25.00 to 20.00	20.00	Huck Towels, worth 87c to 80c	80c	48-inch Unbleached Sheeting, worth 17c to 14c	14c
25 Women's Wool Cheviot Coats, for general wear, worth 25.00 to 18.50	18.50	Misses' Avon Corsets, white broche, worth 3.00 to 2.50	2.50	Turkish Towels, worth 37c to 25c	25c	Pillow Cases, 42x24, worth 25c to 21c	21c
40 Women's Cravattes, Rain Coats of wool gabardine, worth 18.50 to 15.00	15.00	Misses' and Children's Girded Waists, 12 to 15 yrs., worth 1.00 to .85c	.85c	Crash, worth 15c to 12c	12c	Wilton Velvet Stair Carpets, worth 2.50 yard	2.50
25 Women's Dressy Coats, wool or silk velvet, worth 20.50 to 30.00	20.50	Misses' Brasieres, worth 50c to .30c	.30c	Point Venice Centre, worth 97c to .40c	.40c	Worth 1.50 yard	1.50
Women's Flaid and Stripe Blouses, worth 5.00 to 3.50	3.50	Children's Colored Coats, sergery and ribbons, sizes 2 to 6, worth 7.50 to 3.00	3.00	2 Modern Sets, worth 30.00 to 25.00	25.00	Mahogany Rockers, worth 25.00 to 20.00	20.00
Women's Crepe de Chine Blouses, worth 7.50 to 5.00	5.00	Children's Colored Velvet Hats, worth 1.50 to 1.00	1.00	1 Cluny Embroidered Cloth, worth 48c to 30c	30c	Mahogany Secretaries, worth 35.00 to 37.50	37.50
Women's Summer Dresses, worth 7.50 to 5.00	5.00	Children's Colored and Colored Wash Suits, 2 to 5 yrs., worth 2.50 to 1.85	1.85	1 Silver and Gold Lace Flounce, 34 to 30 in., worth 2.50 to 3.50 yard	3.50	Arm Chairs, velvet, worth 35.00 to 30.00	30.00
Crepe de Chine Negligees, worth 25.00 to 35.00	35.00	Children's Imported and Domestic Hand Made Dresses, long and short, worth 3.75 to 7.50	7.50	18 in. worth 1.25 to 2.00 yard	2.00	Large Tapestry Arm Chairs, worth 65.00	65.00
Embroidered Albatross Kimonos, worth 3.75 to 7.50	7.50	Colored Blouses, 8 to 6 yrs., worth 2.00 to 1.35	1.35	Colored Net Lace Flounces, 20 in. to 30 in., each in black and opalescent, worth 45.00 each	45.00	Mahogany Library Tables, worth 55.00 to 30.00	30.00
Silk Dotted Gown Kimonos, worth 3.50 to 2.49	2.49	Flaise and Poplin Rompers, 1 to 6 yrs., worth 30c to 1.50	1.50	32-inch Brocade Venetian, worth 70c to 50c	50c	Mahogany Dining Chairs, worth 11.00 to 8.75	8.75
Women's Blanket Bath Robes, worth 3.00 to 1.50	1.50	Women's Pearl Washable Cape Gowns, worth 2.50 to 1.50	1.50	36-inch Brocade Saten, worth 50c to 30c	30c	Large Tapestry Arm Chairs, worth 65.00	65.00
Boudoir Caps, worth 1.50 to 1.00	1.00	Imported Blouse Robes, worth 12.50 to 10.00	10.00	38-inch Plain Venetian, worth 45c to 30c	30c	Colonial Mahogany Chiffoniers, worth 48.00 to 20.00	20.00
Children's Tailored Hats, worth 1.75 to 1.00	1.00	Chauferre's Ulster, worth 20.00 to 17.50	17.50	Black and Colored Velveteens, 36 inch, worth 2.50 a yard	2.50	Full Size Brass Beds, worth 42.00 to 29.75	29.75
Children's Tailored Suits, worth 5.00 to 3.50	3.50	Motor Gloves, worth 4.50 to 3.00	3.00	Fancy Taffeta, worth 1.00 to .75c	.75c	Drawn Horse-Hair Mattresses, 4x6	4x6
Children's Velveteen Hats, odd lot, worth 1.00 to .50	.50	Push Motor Robes, worth 1.50 to 1.00	1.00	Black and White Stripe Voile, 40 in., a yard	1.40	Mahogany Dining Chairs, worth 11.00 to 8.75	8.75
Women's Union Suits, worth 2.00 to 1.50	1.50	Stamped Nainsook Gowns, worth 1.25 to .85c	.85c	Black Brocade Crepes, 40 inch, worth 1.50 a yard	1.50	Dinner Sets, slightly incomplete, at half price	half price
Worth 75c to 1.50	1.50	Striped Linen Damask Towels, worth 95c to 50c	50c	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Semi-Porcelain 121-pc. Dinner Sets, worth 45.00 each	45.00
Women's Silk Vests, "second quality" of 1.75 grade, worth .85c to .50c	.50c	Silk Flats Pillows, 20x30, worth 55c to .45c	.45c	Black and White Stripe Voile, 40 in., a yard	1.40	French China Dinner Sets, 122 pc., worth 125.00	125.00
Women's Summer Vests, worth 35c to 30c	30c	20 inches diameter, worth 20c to .45c	.45c	Black Brocade Crepes, 40 inch, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	French China Berry Sets, worth 4.00 to 2.50	2.50
Women's Brown Kid Boots, worth 8.00 to 6.00	6.00	Stamped Linen Tubing, worth 50c to .45c	.45c	Black Brocade Crepes, 40 inch, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Fancy China, assorted pieces, worth 1.25 to .50	.50
Women's Boots, patent, cloth top, lace, worth 4.50 to 3.50	3.50	Parasols, worth 1.00 to .85c	.85c	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Sterling Silver Handled Manicure Pieces, worth 2.50 each	2.50
Men's Lamb-Lined Gloves and Mittens, worth 1.00 to .50	.50	Cretonne Laundry Bags, worth 50c to 35c	35c	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Sterling Silver Military Brushes, worth 1.50 to .75	.75
Men's Domet Night Robes, worth 1.00 to .85c	.85c	Square Crepe Chiffon Vests, worth 1.50 to 1.00	1.00	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Sterling Silver 5-pc. Brush Set, worth 1.50 to .75	.75
Men's English Domet Pajamas, worth 2.00 to 1.50	1.50	Bordered Veilings, worth 75c and 1.00	1.00	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Black Fire Screens, worth 5.00 to 3.50	3.50
		Mesh Veilings, worth 50c to 1.00	1.00	Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	Pin Seal Bags, 3 sizes, worth 5.00 to 3.50	3.50
				Black Taffeta, yard wide, worth 1.50 a yard	1.19	40 Odd Bags, worth 5.00 to 7.50	7.50

## Birthday Bargains Are Now Offered in Every Section of Both Buildings

### Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

## ATLANTIC AVENUE LOOP PLANS FILED BY SERVICE BOARD

Two sets of plans for equipping the Atlantic Avenue loop of the elevated structure for the transportation of heavy freight cars and the construction of spur sidings to wharves and warehouses, and to the Boston and Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven railroads have been submitted to the Legislature by the Public Service Commission, in accordance with a resolve passed by the Legislature in 1916.

The first set of plans contemplates the reconstruction of the present tracks and their supports substantially in their present location at a cost of 3,116,000. The second plan provides for the construction of separate tracks between the existing tracks on Atlantic Avenue and an independent approach from the Boston & Maine tracks at the North Station, at a cost of \$3,471,000. If a Dorchester Avenue approach is desired, the commission estimates its cost at \$784,000.

The two plans are alike in so far as the approach to the elevated structure from the Boston & Albany tracks alongside the South Station and approach in Dorchester Avenue and Summer Street from the New Haven tracks are concerned.

In the first plan the approach from the Boston & Maine tracks joins the remodeled elevated structure at a point near Beverly Street. In the second plan the independent approach from the Boston & Maine tracks leaves Commercial Street at the corner of Charter Street and proceeds over private land near the water front, crossing the elevated tracks at grade on the Charlestown Bridge approach and thence through Lovejoy Place across Beverly Street and curving to the right and downward to a junction with the Boston & Maine tracks.

## NAVAL OFFICERS INDORSE PLAN FOR Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

United States naval officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard indorse the plan to raise \$350,000 for a new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. building in Boston and prominent citizens have enlisted to make the campaign a success. Lines are being laid and plans mapped out so that when the campaign of one week opens Feb. 5 there will be concerted action by the various teams. A member of the committee has visited the Newport, R. I., Naval Y. M. C. A. building and says it is hoped to erect a similar structure here. Already at Brooklyn and Norfolk up-to-date Y. M. C. A. edifices have been built for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy. Officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard consider this movement a decided step to improve conditions in Boston for the enlisted men. Reading rooms, sleeping accommo-

## MR. OSBORNE AND COLLEGE MAN ARE NOW PRISONERS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, shorn of his civilian habiliments and garbed in a convict's suit of gray, is a prisoner under the name of "Tom Brown," aboard the United States prison ship Southern, off the navy yard here. Mr. Osborne is a voluntary prisoner—a prisoner at the request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who asked the former warden to investigate conditions in the Portsmouth naval prison.

## MOHONK CONFERENCE PRIZE IS ANNOUNCED

A prize of \$100 for the best essay on "International Arbitration" by an undergraduate man student of any college or university in the United States or Canada is offered by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. The essays must not exceed 5000 words and should bear a nom de plume or arbitrary sign which should be included in an accompanying letter giving the writer's real name, college, class and home address. Both letter and essay should reach H. C. Phillips, secretary Lake Mohonk Conference, 3531 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than March 15.

## COLONIAL FAMILIES ELECT

The Society of Colonial Families held its fifth annual business meeting and election of officers last evening at the Colonial House, Newbury Street. The regular business was preceded by a dinner. The Rev. Ernest M. Paddock presided and former Gov. Eugene N. Foss spoke on "National Prohibition." The officers for the ensuing year are: The Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, president; George A. Smith, secretary; Ernest A. Washburn, treasurer; George F. Washburn, chairman of the national committee, and George B. Gallup, chairman of the executive committee.

## HARVARD MEN OFF FOR FRANCE

Louis Chauvenet of Boston, a junior at Harvard College, sails for Bordeaux from New York on the steamship Chicago today to serve with the American field service in France. Edward Judd of Brookline, who graduated from Harvard last spring, will also be on this ship, bound for the French front.

## LECTURES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, announces FIVE FREE LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY WILLIAM R. RAYMOND, C. S. R., of Denver, Colorado, Member of the Faculty of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

## MR. OSBORNE AND COLLEGE MAN ARE NOW PRISONERS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, shorn of his civilian habiliments and garbed in a convict's suit of gray, is a prisoner under the name of "Tom Brown," aboard the United States prison ship Southern, off the navy yard here. Mr. Osborne is a voluntary prisoner—a prisoner at the request of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who asked the former warden to investigate conditions in the Portsmouth naval prison.

## NEED OF OBSERVATION IS TOLD TO POLICEMEN

Need of accurate observation by patrolmen, value of action in accordance with strict legal procedure, and the proper preparation and presentation of evidence in cases to the court were the chief points brought out by Cornelius F. Cahalane, inspector of the New York Police Department, in his lecture before the Cambridge police yesterday, given under the auspices of Harvard University.

## BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB

Havrah Hubbard will give an opera talk on Wagner's "Siegfried" before the Boston Rusklin Club in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Monday, Jan. 22, at 3 p. m.

## WALPOLE BROS.

Irish Linen Manufacturers  
373 Fifth Avenue, New York  
(Corner of 35th St.)  
NOW LINEN SALE PROCEEDING

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## UNIVERSITY CLUB MEETING

The University Club of Boston will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at the club house on Beacon Street on the evening of Jan. 18. William V. Kellen, Brown '72, the first secretary of the club and later its president, will make an historical address, and among the other speakers will be several of the past presidents, Alfred Hemenway, Yale '61; Winslow Warren, Harvard '58; Thomas W. Proctor, Dartmouth '57; and Channing Cox, Dartmouth '01. The invited guests will be limited to the former members of the club.

## WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION

Web Pressmen's Union, No. 3, elected officers yesterday as follows: E. Smith, president; H. Whitworth, vice-president; P. C. Tracy, financial secretary; P. M. Colgan, recording secretary; R. Doyle, E. Gordon, J. Dart, C. J. Harvey, S. A. Welch, board of trustees; T. Elzrodt, F. Howland, P. M. Colgan, W. Roth, R. Scully, judiciary committee.



LEAK INQUIRY  
COMMITTEE TO  
HAVE COUNSEL

(Continued from page one)

ion will show that no public official will be found to have betrayed the trust imposed in him. There are rumors going from mouth to mouth in the chamber and in this city and doubtless throughout the country, that cannot injure a Democrat in high place without injuring us all," Mr. Mann said. "This is no partisan matter."

The resolution, introduced by Representative Pott, follows:

"Resolved, that, in the consideration of House resolutions 420, 429 and 446, referred to the Committee on Rules, said committee be, and is authorized and empowered to employ counsel to aid in conducting the investigations which it has been directed by the House to make, and also to employ such expert accountants, familiar with stock exchange transactions, as may be found necessary in conducting said investigation."

"The Committee on Rules, or any sub-committee thereof, is authorized in the consideration of said resolutions to sit during the sessions of the House in Washington, or elsewhere."

"The expenses incident to the employment of counsel and accountants, and those of the committee or sub-committee, when sitting outside of Washington, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on vouchers signed by the chairman or acting chairman of said committee."

Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; J. S. Bashe of J. S. Bashe & Co.; Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Son; John Rathom, publisher of the Providence Journal, and Thomas W. Lawson had all been ushered to witnesses' seats, and a crowd had gathered in the hearing room for what seemed likely to be a big day in the "leak" investigation, when Representative Garrett of the Rules Committee announced that there would be no public hearings during the day and instructed the witnesses to await the instructions of the committee. Some of the bankers and other witnesses present did not enjoy the prospect of waiting over a day to appear.

Other witnesses were present and ready to testify, including James Reilly, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal and the Dow Jones Ticker Service, who has been recalled, and W. W. Price, the White House newspaper correspondent mentioned in the Visconti letter as having acted as go-between for Secretary Tamm and others and to have received \$5000 for his services.

Service of the subpoena has been made upon the author of the letter, which was obtained by the committee from Thomas W. Lawson, to whom Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, its writer, sent it. She is stated to be ready to testify.

After announcing that there would be no public hearings during the day, Mr. Garrett gave out a statement to the effect that the resolution asking the House for permission to employ counsel and accountants, and for extension of time for 30 days, would be introduced when the House convened. The resolution is understood to have been drafted by the minority of the committee, it having been announced last evening that a proposal for the employment of counsel and experts had been submitted by the minority.

Representative Campbell, ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that an important consideration in asking for counsel was that witnesses connected with the administration who are to a statement may be asked searching questions without the minority members of the committee appearing as prosecutors.

Counsel for the committee can proceed incisively without being open to the charge of seeking to discredit the Administration, for counsel will have been engaged to do a certain work and it will be his duty to proceed with it, wherever its developments shall lead. The minority has no individual in view for counsel, but will insist as strongly as possible on a man who is free from possible suspicion of friendly enough relations with the Administration to influence his course. It is likely that Samuel Untermyer, coined in the "money trust" investigation, would be objected to by the minority upon these grounds.

Since an issue of veracity has been raised between Mr. Lawson and Chairman Henry of the committee, it is the expressed opinion of several members that there is no better way than by employment of counsel to remove the future conduct of the investigation from the charge of being directed with any other purpose than to bring out all pertinent information. The public hearings are scheduled to continue tomorrow.

Signs are that the "leak" inquiry is about to become a full-fledged investigation of the stock speculations upon which are based the conclusions that there were Wall Street operators working on advance information of the President's peace note from official sources.

In executive session yesterday the Republican members of the Rules Committee, which is conducting the hearings at which Mr. Lawson has been the chief witness, presented to the committee the proposal that counsel and expert advice be employed for the continuance of the investigation. The Democrats, after conference, announced that no decision had been reached.

Continuance of the investigation will be recommended to the House today when the Rules Committee, in accordance with instructions, makes its second report. Since the House has twice overridden the majority of the committee in recommending "hushing" or "whitewashing" programs, it is likely that only recommendations which the House will support will be

ventured, and it is generally admitted that the House will demand going as nearly as possible to the bottom of the rumors and allegations which have been made public through the hearings to date.

Republican members base their demand for expert services in connection with further investigations upon the ground that it is best for the Democrats as well as Republicans, from political as well as general considerations, and that only an investigation which the nation shall accept as thorough and impartial, should now be submitted.

Representative Campbell, ranking Republican of the committee, further indicated yesterday that things were being brought to the attention of the committee which could not be adequately investigated without the advice of expert counsel. No particular person or persons were recommended by the Republicans for employment by the committee.

Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, whose reported disappearance earlier in the day promised another development, returned to her apartment last night and was immediately subpoenaed by a deputy House sergeant-at-arms to appear before the committee today. Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon and several assistants had tried in vain to find Mrs. Visconti all day.

An important development of yesterday's hearings was the vote of the committee to subpoena J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davidson of the Morgan firm, Frank P. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, J. S. Bashe, Arthur Lipper and Sol C. Wexler, all men well known in banking circles. While the reasons prompting Representative Harrison to move the summoning of these men were not given out, it is thought that the basis is to be found in the following testimony, given earlier in the hearings by James Reilly, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal and the Dow Jones Ticker Service, in reply to a question as to whether he had heard of a secret meeting of banks and bankers:

"Not a meeting of banks and bankers, but a meeting of stock exchange partners, which is said to have been held at the Metropolitan Club, in which these brokers were said to have compared notes and of which the result was that they came to the conclusion that the amount of industrials being carried in their loans was abnormally high and constituted a rather dangerous financial condition in the market."

Republicans of the committee have indicated their opinion that to go into matters of this sort expert counsel is essential. One member of the minority said: "The point has come where this must be turned, some way or other, from a whitewashing committee into an investigating committee."

TYPE OF BRIDGE  
TO CHELSEA TO BE  
OBJECT OF STUDY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paul M. Warburg issued the following statement regarding his alleged knowledge of the leak machinery: "I fail to see why my name should have been dragged into this investigation. I do not know a thing about the leak machinery, or for that matter about the leak, except what I have seen in the press. I have not been subpoenaed, but I am anxious to be permitted to testify, and have so informed the committee."

Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of Public Works, and John E. Carthy, chief engineer in charge of the bridge and ferry division of the department, today were given permission by Mayor Curley to visit Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit to study the types of bridges in use in these cities especially those structures provided with draws. It is to select the type of draw best adapted to the proposed Chelsea-South bridge soon to be erected by this city and Chelsea jointly that the two engineers propose to make the visit to the western cities. Mayor Curley said that in view of the present price of steel the city would not begin to erect the bridge for one year.

In the meantime the commissioner and engineer will fix upon the type of bridge to be installed. Then the drawing of the plans will consume several months and it will be not far from one year when the work of advertising for the steel and for bids for construction can be done.

Commissioner Murphy says, in calling attention to the question of building a permanent structure at Chelsea Bridge South, that the temporary structure, whose life was estimated at five years, has already been in use three years, and as it will take one year to prepare plans and to receive the approval of the army engineers. The estimated cost of this bridge will be about \$450,000.

CHOSEN FOR FORESTRY BOARD

Governor McCall today appointed Elisha Whitney of Winchendon to be a member of the Forestry Commission to succeed Harold Parker of Lancaster.

ABSORPTIONS OF  
EDISON COMPANY  
TOPIC OF INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

this sum for the patent rights had never been written off the books.

He admitted that the two power plants of the suburban company were closed and that the Edison Company had not been able to dispose of the buildings and lands of that company to the present time.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan wanted to know why the Edison Company secured the Suburban company at a time when it was not paying dividends.

President Edgar replied that the reason the Suburban Company was not paying dividends was because it was not able to cross the streets in Boston. He said that the Edison company secured injunctions from City Hall to prevent the Suburban company from crossing the streets.

After repeated questions by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, as to why the Edison Company secured the Suburban Company President Edgar finally replied: "We bought this company to suppress competition and we bought it for what I and other officials of the company deemed it was worth."

Just before adjournment for the noon recess was taken, Mr. Sullivan began to examine President Edgar in relation to the contracts for legal work between the Edison Company and the legal firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives.

President Edgar maintained that no part of \$50,525, which was paid to J. Otis Wardwell of the firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives for legal expenditures for the three years, ending June 30, 1916, went to Mr. Wardwell personally. He explained that this sum was used solely by Mr. Wardwell for expenses incurred in connection with the company's business. Mr. Wardwell was paid entirely by his firm, said President Edgar, out of the \$116,250 paid the firm for legal expenses for three years.

On being questioned as to the specific items in these accounts, President Edgar stated that Mr. Ives, counsel for the company and member of the firm was better qualified to answer those questions. Mr. Ives was then called to the stand.

Mr. Ives declared that the firm was paid under the terms of the contract for appearing before the Gas and Electric Light Commission, drawing contracts, examining titles, rendering opinions and collecting bad accounts. The item for \$18,000, Mr. Ives said, was used for all expenses not included in all other accounts.

Commissioner Lewenberg then began to question Mr. Ives relative to \$500 paid James T. Anheuser, Mr. Ives said that this attorney was employed by the firm to keep the Edison Company informed as to meetings and the general sentiment at such meetings and among the consumers at large.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan finally asked Mr. Ives to designate some clerk of the Edison Company to separate the various vouchers for payments for legal and "other" expenses.

RECOGNITION IS SOUGHT

A committee of five representatives of the Lower Mills section of Dorchester will wait on Mayor Curley today or tomorrow to ask for more recognition and a municipal building as the result of a mass meeting held in the Dorchester Methodist Episcopal Church last night by people from the five churches in this section. It is claimed that this part of the city has been practically cut off from the rest of the city so far as municipal recognition is concerned for the last five years, and as it is a rapidly growing residential section with many homes of the better sort it is not understood why it has been neglected so long. Another committee of five has been appointed to wait on the City Council when it next meets. Another meeting will be held the first week in February.

BOSTON & MAINE CASE DATE SET

The petition of the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the removal of receiver brought in the United States District Court in New Hampshire in September, was set for argument before the United States Court of Appeals in Boston on Jan. 25, by Judge Dodge, the presiding judge, today. The case came down from New Hampshire to Boston at the request of Judge Bingham who received the original petition. Counsel for the stockholders and the railroad were ordered to appear on Jan. 25, and argue only on questions of law.

INDIANA POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Information received here from Washington shows that Indiana has now an estimated population of 2,754,042 white people and 62,775 Negroes, as against 2,639,961 and 60,915, respectively, in 1910. The estimated population of Indianapolis now is 271,708, a considerable increase over 1910.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB MEETS

The Manuscript Club held its monthly meeting at 222 Huntington Chambers last night. Short story writing was the general topic. Miss Helen Emerson of Boston University read a paper on "The Short Story Writer."

INQUIRY ON MILWAUKEE BEGUN

EUREKA, Cal.—An inquiry into the wrecking of the United States cruiser Milwaukee on the beach near here was begun Tuesday by Admiral William D. Caperton, commander of the Pacific fleet.

GERMAN VESSEL  
RAIDING UP AND  
DOWN ATLANTIC

(Continued from page one)

sunken vessels were placed aboard her.

The British Admiralty announced today these vessels sunk:

Georgic, 10,077 tons, White Star Line, Liverpool.

Mount Temple, 9792 tons, Canadian Pacific, Liverpool.

Netherby Hall, 4461, Ellerman Lines, London.

King George, presumably the 3852 ton liner owned by the Freshfield Steamship Company of Glasgow. (Lloyds list three vessels of this name, but all are very small vessels except the Freshfield Company's ship).

Minieh, not listed in Lloyds, but there is a Menevian, of 2229 tons, owned by Williams & Co., London.

Voltaire, 8618 tons, Lamport & Holt, Liverpool.

Dramatist, 5415 tons, Charente S. S. Company, Liverpool.

Radnorshire, 4310 tons, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London.

Nantes, French schooner, 2679 tons, Societe Nouvelle d'Armement, Nantes.

Asnières, French schooner, not listed in Lloyds.

The Admiralty announced these vessels captured:

St. Theodore, 4992 tons, British & Foreign S. S. Company, London.

Yarrowdale, 4652 tons, Mackill S. S. Company, Glasgow.

United Press cables from Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco give, in addition to the above, the following ships as having been sunk by the raiders:

Drina, 11,483 tons; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Belfast.

Samara, 6007 tons; Cie de Sud Amerique, Bordeaux.

Ortega, 8075 tons; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool.

Hammershus, 3391 tons, Dampskibsselskabet Dannebrog, Copenhagen.

Newportland, not listed in Lloyds register.

Nouant, not listed in Lloyds register.

San Giorgio, three vessels of this name are listed in Lloyds, but the only one of transatlantic size is a 6392-ton vessel, the property of the Societa di Navigazione a Vapore Sicula-Americana, of Messina.

Nesser, not listed in Lloyds register.

Michsnethiel, not listed in Lloyds register.

St. Sael, not listed in Lloyds register.

Snowdon Grange, not listed in Lloyds register.

Gally, not listed in Lloyds register.

The Buenos Aires cables mentioned the Semple, probably a misspelling for "Mount Temple," mentioned in the British Admiralty statement; the Yanondale undoubtedly meaning "Yarrowdale," mentioned in the Admiralty report; the St. Hidor, undoubtedly referring to the St. Theodore of the Admiralty report, and detailed a report from the steamer Helherby about a loss of life. Undoubtedly Helherby is a misspelling for Netherby Hall, possibly confused in wireless which the Admiralty statement mentioned.

The Brazilian Minister of Marine has made formal request for a report from Pernambuco, but as yet has not received a reply.

First news of the raider came in dispatches from Pernambuco detailing the landing there by the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru of sailors from five steamers sunk by the Teutonic commerce destroyer 30 miles off Pernambuco.

In all, 237 survivors from the victims of the German raider were landed at Pernambuco, the dispatch said.

Some of the survivors were aboard the vessel for 23 days.

A late Rio message today quotes the steamship Helherby as authority for the information that "another English ship, has been sunk without warning and with a loss of 400."

The dispatch did not make clear whether the number meant both passengers and crew or includes the total number of losses from all ships sunk.

British Version of Raid

Admiralty Announces Sinking of Eight British and Two French Ships

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty today announced the sinking of eight British and two French merchantmen by a German raider.

The ships were sunk in the South Atlantic. The Admiralty statement declared the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru landed the masters and 237 men of the crews of the merchantmen which were destroyed by the raider.

The Admiralty stated that the vessel St. Theodore was captured by the Germans and a prize crew put aboard. The St. Theodore, in turn captured the Yarrowdale and put aboard the latter vessel 400 members of the crews of other vessels which the raider had captured. No further information as to the Yarrowdale has been gained.

The British steamers sunk include the Voltaire, Dramatist, Radnorshire, Netherby Hall, Mount Temple, King George, Georgic and Minieh. The French ships lost are the Nantes and the Asnières.

Steamship Samland Stopped

NEW YORK N. Y.—The Belgian steamship Samland, reaching here from Rotterdam, brought word that she had been stopped Dec. 4 off the Irish coast by a German raider, which, after searching her, finding she was a Belgian food ship, allowed her to proceed.

CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE

A constitution will be presented for adoption and other business in connection with the establishment of the permanent Clean-Up Committee will be considered at a meeting of the Boston Clean-Up Committee in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall Friday afternoon at 4.

WOMEN'S DRESSES AT \$9.50 AND \$11.50

# James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

Offering an Extraordinary Purchase

## 325 Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats



The assortment includes the smartest and most approved models, made of Wool Plush, Wool Cheviot, Wool Velour, Broadcloth and Bolivia Cloth; plain or with large collars of Kitt Coney. Size 14 to 18 years.

16.75 18.50 26.50  
regularly 24.50 to 37.50

B. & A. SWITCHING  
RATE PROTESTED  
BY DOCK CONCERN

The National Docks & Storage Company appeared before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today as complainants against the Boston & Albany Railroad. The National Company charges that the railroad is guilty of discrimination in charging the company 50 cents per ton for switching shipments to its storehouses, while it charges nothing for such shipments to the railroad's own warehouses.

Robert Homans, conducting the case for the National Company, presented Edmund D. Codman, treasurer of the company as his first witness. Mr. Codman said it was impossible for his company to compete with the railroad when no lower rates could be offered the shippers, while his company was compelled to pay 50 cents a ton for hauling the goods. The Boston & Albany offers the same storage rates but with the added inducement to the shipper that he does not have to pay anything for hauling, loading or unloading.

Fred A. Fernald, attorney for the Boston & Albany, declared that the real reason for the appeal of the National Company to the Public Service Commission was in order to make their non-fireproof warehouses more profitable. The lawyer said that the complainants were virtually asking the commission to determine a minimum price for storage which is outside the commission's province.

"There is no discrimination as their petition shows," he said. "There would be discrimination if the complainant proved that we charged their company 50 cents for hauling and did not charge some other storage warehouse-man the same rate. But it only ourselves whom we do not charge the 50 cents per ton."

SALARY INCREASE  
MEASURES ARE THE  
TOPIC OF HEARING

The committee on Public Service of the Massachusetts Legislature held a hearing today on bills for salary increases, or extra clerical assistance.

Alfred Crooker, clerk of the Barnstable Court, was a petitioner for the latter kind of legislation, and Representative Jerome S. Smith appeared in favor of it. Representatives Dennis and Stetson also advocated the passage of the bill.

M. F. O'Brien, for the National Federation of State, City, and Town and County Employees' Unions, advocated placing all laborers and others employed by Watertown in the civil service.

Senator Ernest Hobson of Palmer and former Senator Gordon W. Gordon of Springfield advocated the passage of a petition from Robert O. Morris for the appointment of a second assistant clerk of courts in Hampden County.

The bill to increase the salaries of State Treasurer Burrill and Auditor Cook to \$8000, the amount now paid Secretary of State Langtry, was heard in executive session. Messrs. Burrill and Cook having been sent for by the committee. There was no opposition.

GREEK LEADERS COMING

George Kafantaris, Demetrios Pappalopoulos and Nicolas Paspatis, three of the supporters of Venizelos, who has organized the present Greek Government with Saloniki as its headquarters, will this week come to Boston as the official representatives of this new Government. The Greek residents of this city have arranged for a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, to be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The addresses will be delivered in Greek. Plans are in progress for a dinner in honor of these three leaders of the pro-Allied section of the Greek nation.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY MEETS

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Bostonian Society was held yesterday afternoon in the council chamber of the Old State House. The permanent fund of the society today is \$60,090.19, an increase of about \$3000 in the last year. After President Grenville H. Norcross' report, George F. Tucker spoke on "In Whaling Days." Re-elected were Francis H. Manning, Charles H. Taylor Jr., John W. Farwell, Grenville H. Norcross, Courtney Guild, Francis H. Brown, Joseph C. Minot, Henry W. Cunningham and Fitz Henry Smith Jr., directors; Charles F. Read, clerk and treasurer.

M. G. A. MEETING  
TONIGHT AT THE  
EXCHANGE CLUB

Interesting questions are expected to be taken up when the Massachusetts Golf Association holds its annual banquet and meeting at the Exchange Club this evening. Not only will the question of the amateur standing of Francis Ouimet, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., and Paul Tewksbury get another airing, but it is expected that the election of officers for the coming year will receive more than the usual amount of attention.

It will be the first meeting of Massachusetts golfers since the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A., in New York, when it was finally voted that the amateur rule as interpreted by the executive committee of the United States Golf Association should stand, thus making the disqualification of the three famous Woodland Golf Club members effective for another year. Whether the M. G. A. will this evening take any step to have any of the three golfers reinstated or plan any further move with a view to having the rules changed cannot be foretold. That the question will be thoroughly discussed by the members present is certain.

An opposition ticket for elective officers has been drawn up for this year's meeting. There has been some question over the legality of this ticket and it is not certain that it will be put in nomination for election. If it is, there will be considerable of interest in the election.

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WOMEN'S DRESSES AT \$9.50 AND \$11.50

Some very good net dresses at \$11.50

The shipment includes at least sixty new dresses; some white, some cream. The ribbon motif is seen in all the dresses, the ribbon is put on in single-bands or clusters. One is sketched.

A hundred styles of women's dresses—serge, taffeta and crepe de chine—at \$9.50 and \$11.50.

Fileene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Fileene's

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Fileene's



## PRIVACY SOUGHT IN ENROLLMENTS AT THE PRIMARY

Senator Bean Has Bill in Massachusetts Legislature Which Aims to Eradicate Chief Objection to the Present Law

Seeking to forestall objections to the restored party enrollment system in Massachusetts, State Senator James W. Bean has filed in the Legislature a bill prohibiting publicity as to the party affiliation of enrolled voters. The fact that one's party membership was open to public gaze was the great drawback of the Bay State's earlier party enrollment system, and was the strongest argument advanced by those who succeeded in having this system abolished two years ago.

Like the earlier system, the restored party enrollment act, accepted by the voters at last November's State election, provides that only enrolled voters may participate in the primary elections. Many voters declined to enroll because they didn't want employer or business associates to know their political affiliations, and complaint was heard on every hand that the former system operated to deprive them of suffrage at the primaries. Leading Democrats championed the opposition side of the issue and campaigned against the system, which was subsequently abolished on a referendum to the people. Worse conditions, notably the manipulation of the primaries of an opponent party, led the people in November to restore party enrollment.

Senator Bean's bill contemplates avoiding the former antagonism to the system. The Senator hopes to give reasonable privacy to future lists of enrolled voters by the following provision:

"The party enrollment of voters on such voting lists, and all subsequent party enrollment of voters, shall be transferred each year to the voting lists used at subsequent primaries. All such lists and all records and papers containing the party enrollment of any voters shall be retained in the exclusive custody and control of said election commissioner (of Boston) and election commissioner (of other cities) of said city or town clerk, except when required for actual use in primaries."

This provision, according to the terms of Senator Bean's bill, is to be added to the section in the restored party enrollment act which provides that a voter may be enrolled by the simple process of announcing at the guard rail of the polling places at a primary election the name of the political party with which he is or wishes to be affiliated.

In the House yesterday the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, by Mr. Brown of Woburn, reported a bill for extension of the north metropolitan sewerage district from Woburn to Reading.

The Military Affairs Committee, by Mr. French of Haverhill, reported a bill to extend to Jan. 1, 1918, the time of payment under the State aid law for dependent relatives of soldiers on the Mexican border, and to make eligible their widows and orphans.

The Committee on State House and Libraries, by Mr. Whitman of Quincy, reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Etta C. Willard for a free public check room in the State House. Appropriation bills were reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. They included \$136,790 for compensation and expenses of the Commission on Fisheries and game, \$98,500 for salaries and expenses of the State Board of Agriculture and other agricultural expenses, \$20,500 for the State Forest Commission, \$18,000 for the Minimum Wage Commission.

Mr. Wolcott of Milton offered an order which also was referred to the Committee on Rules, that the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court be requested on the questions whether membership in the constitutional convention was compatible with the office of senator or representative in the General Court, Governor or Lieutenant Governor, councillor, justice of the Supreme, Superior or other court, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general and senator or representative in the national Congress; can the Legislature provide that the incumbents of such positions shall be eligible for membership in the convention; if such membership is compatible, is there any law which now makes it incompatible.

The Ways and Means Committee reported an appropriation of \$242,850 for salaries and expenses of the State Forester.

Everything in the calendar was disposed of without debate.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in the Senate yesterday, reported favorably an appropriation bill setting aside money for the conduct of the Auditor's Department, for the Land Court, the Ballet Law Commission, clerks in the Treasurer's Department and for the Attorney-General. The reports were all accepted and the matters will go on the calendar tomorrow.

The Committee on State House and Libraries reported favorably on the bill providing that the State House watchmen be given a new title as "capitol police." The report was accepted and the bill will go on the calendar for tomorrow.

The special report of the Attorney-General on land takings was read, and on motion of Senator Hobbs, was laid on the table to be printed.

Senator Cavanaugh moved to postpone until tomorrow the bill relative to the entry fee in poor debtor cases and the Senate so voted.

## LITERACY TEST IMMIGRATION BILL UP TO PRESIDENT

Measure Is Passed by Both Houses of Congress—Date of Effectiveness Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Literacy Test Immigration Bill has been passed by both branches of Congress, and goes to President Wilson for his signature. In the last Congress President Wilson vetoed substantially the same measure. In case he disapproves of the literacy test provision at this time and vetoes the present measure, a strong effort will be made to pass the bill over his veto. The bill, which for years has occupied the attention of Congress, has gained many supporters, and those having its passage in charge believe there might be a possibility of passing it over executive veto in this Congress. In other quarters, however, this is held to be doubtful.

The bill as passed by Congress becomes effective next May 1. The date of effectiveness caused some delay in passage. The House fixed an impossible date, July 1, 1916, while the Senate changed it to May 1, 1917. In committee conference it was changed again to July 1. In fixing the latter date the committee exceeded its authority and the measure had to go back to conference with instructions that the date could not exceed the outside limit fixed by both branches, namely May 1. The conference committee, therefore, fixed the date as May 1, 1917, and in that form the measure finally cleared the Senate and House.

### State Constabulary Urged

Senate Committee Gives Hearing on Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brigadier-General Williams of the Kentucky National Guard stated before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, that while he did not believe the United States was ready to adopt any system of compulsory military training he believed it necessary to devise at once some method for establishing a second army that would do away with the present dual system of control of the National Guard.

Brigadier-General Williams was ordered from the border by the War Department to testify before the committee today. He expressed the view that the best thing for the states is a well organized military constabulary.

In considering the subject of universal training, upon which the committee is expected to report soon, General Williams thought that young men should be taken for this training at an age that will least interfere with their schooling, possibly about 17 years. He would give them not less than one year of thorough training with not less than one month supplementary training during the next three years.

### "Dry" Statute Urged

Washington Legislature Sends Memorial to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enactment of a statute to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States is urged upon Congress in a resolution presented in the Senate today by Senator Poindexter in behalf of the Legislature of the State of Washington.

The memorial points out that a majority of people in the country apparently are in favor of prohibition. Congress is urged to pass the measure now before it to bring about national prohibition, and to submit the proposition to the states for ratification.

The resolution passed both branches of the Washington Legislature on January 8, 1917, and is signed by Louis F. Hart, Secretary of the Senate, and Guy S. Kelly, Speaker of the House. It was transmitted to the Capital by I. M. Howell, Secretary of State.

### Defies Strike Prevention Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers will be a violator of any strike prevention law Congress may enact, he told the House Interstate Commerce Committee today during consideration of the Adamson Bill, incorporating the President's railroad program.

### NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Wednesday:

#### Orders to Officers

Capt. D. H. Durrell to commandant, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Jan. 31; Lieut. F. H. Luckel to duty in charge Alaskan Radio Expedition 1917; Lieut. L. R. Ford, detached Fulton Jan. 15, to Charleston; P. A. Surg. White detached Missouri to marine expeditionary forces, Santo Domingo.

#### Movements of Vessels

Arrived: Cushing, Davis, Yankton, at Culebra; Delaware, at Lynnhaven Roads; Mohave, at Humboldt Bar; New Hampshire, at San Domingo City; Saturn, at Guaymas; Sonoma, at Guantanamo.

Sailed: Annapolis, La Paz to Topolampico; Buffalo, Lapaz to Guaymas; McCall, Philadelphia to Guaymas; Sacramento, to Carmen to Puerto Mexico.

## EXTENSION OF SHERMAN ACT IN STATES IS URGED

Attorney-General Attwill Seeks Legislation to Make It Criminal Offense to Enter Into Agreement to Fix Prices

Legislation to make it a criminal offense to enter into agreements to fix prices of commodities of prime necessity or in common use as may be deemed expedient and the extension of the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act to intrastate transactions are recommended by Attorney-General Attwill in his annual report, which was filed with the Legislature today.

It is pointed out that while several states have enacted laws in Massachusetts relative to combinations to control prices on prime necessities, there is nevertheless, considerable confusion in the interpretation and meaning of the various statutes. As a result of this condition the Attorney-General proposes the advisability of a statute which will make such agreements a criminal offense.

Legislation that will prohibit the Boston & Maine Railroad from abrogating the obligations of its existing contracts with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a result of the receivership proceedings also is recommended.

The report points out that the Commonwealth holds \$5,400,000 bonds of the Boston & Maine which were received in payment for the common stock of the Fitchburg Railroad, and that under the privileges granted by a special act of the Legislature in 1915 the Boston & Maine may take such action under a receivership as will impair the value of those bonds.

Relative to the contract existing between the Commonwealth and the Boston & Maine, providing that the railroad shall give the same rates on freight to the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston as to its own piers, the report states that this contract may be abrogated. In order to secure full protection to the Commonwealth, the Attorney-General recommends legislation that will make the privileges granted in the special act of 1915 conditional upon the fulfillment by the railroad of all contracts with the Commonwealth.

It is stated that savings banks in the Commonwealth in 1912 secured notes of the Hampden Railroad to the amount of about \$1,000,000. In the attorney-general's opinion there is little hope of these notes being paid unless the Hampden Railroad is authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue sufficient bonds to take care of them or some arrangement is made whereby the Hampden Railroad becomes a physical part of some other railroad which will assume its liabilities.

Legislation that will prevent the recurrence of such a situation is recommended. The proposed law would require that the corporation proposing the loans is in sound financial condition and engaged in a profitable business.

### WASHINGTON STREET OPENED AT 5:30 P. M.

Street car and vehicular traffic were restored to Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets after 5:30 o'clock last evening when the Board of Street Commissioners, Superintendent Michael H. Crowley of the department of police and Edward Dana, superintendent of traffic of the Boston Elevated, agreed on traffic regulations as proposed by the Boston City Council on Monday.

The Elevated began running its cars on both tracks in both directions in Washington Street at 5:30, while the police had been instructed by Superintendent Crowley, following the conference with the street commissioners, to allow vehicular traffic to move southerly as well as northerly in the main retail thoroughfare of the city from that hour on. Previous to 5:30 the vehicular traffic in Washington Street moves northward only from Essex to Franklin streets and along both tracks of the Elevated.

### PROF. A. N. HOLCOMBE TO BE A CANDIDATE

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, of the department of government, Harvard University, has announced his candidacy for the Massachusetts constitutional convention from the Third Middlesex Representative District. Professor Holcombe has written extensively on public questions, and has recently published a book on State government in the United States. He also has had practical experience in public affairs, having served for the last five years as a member of the State Minimum Wage Commission. He was formerly active in the Progressive Party and is now a member of the Union for a Progressive Constitution.

#### JURY LIST FOR BOSTON

Boston's jury list for 1917 is being made out today by the Board of Election Commissioners. The list of last year comprised some 7224 names which were not used during the 12 months just closed. The election commissioners are today selecting about 5000 additional names for this year's list as the law requires that sufficient names be drawn to make a proportion of not more than one eligible name for juror in every 100 voters nor less than one possible juror for every 60 voters.

## RESERVE BANKS MAY DRIVE OUT SUBTREASURIES

Senator Nelson Has Amendment to Abolish Federal Financial Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the United States subtreasuries in Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis and San Francisco, where new Federal Reserve banks are located, will probably be asked of the Senate today. Sponsors of the plan declare that the present dual system amounts to an expensive duplication of work in handling the finances of the Nation and they point to the saving of \$332,000, which will result in the next fiscal year from abandonment of these five subtreasuries, as in harmony with the Administration's economy efforts.

The proposition came up in the Senate yesterday on the initiative of Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, during consideration of committee amendments to the annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill. Senator Nelson declared he could see no occasion for continuing the subtreasuries in Federal Reserve cities at enormous expense. He made his point as a recommendation for the administration leaders in their efforts for economy, saying that he did not intend to offer such an amendment on behalf of the Republicans.

Later, however, he decided to introduce the amendment to abolish the five subtreasuries, but was ruled out of order. The understanding is that he will bring up the amendment again today, when he will be in order.

In discussing the subject, Senator Nelson stated that there are now nine subtreasuries. While there may still be reason for retaining those located in Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Baltimore, he held that, in the other five cities, there was no reason why the Federal Government could not carry on its fiscal operations through the agency of the new reserve banks.

He explained that the subtreasury system was inaugurated years ago for the purpose of bringing about such a distribution of money as would prevent its congestion at one central point in the country. He thought that the Secretary of the Treasury had the necessary power to deposit Government money in the Federal Reserve Banks, and that to bring this about it would be necessary for Congress simply to omit the annual appropriation for the five subtreasuries in question. No special legislation would be necessary, he held.

Speaking for the Appropriations Committee, Senator Overman stated that the subject had been discussed in committee, but that since Secretary McAdoo had stated it to be inadvisable in his estimation to discontinue the subtreasuries, and since the committee lacked the full information upon which to act intelligently at this time, it was decided to continue the subtreasuries for the coming year. In the meantime the committee proposes that the entire question be investigated by the Bureau of Efficiency and a full report be made to the Senate next December.

Senator Nelson declared that in his estimation, the Bureau of Efficiency could not throw any substantial new light on the situation. He held that under the present system bankers can go to the subtreasuries and present certificates in return for gold, which they can ship abroad and deplete the gold supplies in the United States.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska held that there are now many millions of dollars of gold deposits that cannot be deposited in the Federal Reserve banks, and he urged caution in abolishing the subtreasuries without, at the same time, making proper provisions for all of the functions of these depositories.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts stated that he thought Senator Nelson's statements were correct, though he said he was not familiar with all the details of the situation. He thought that it would be best to have the Bureau of Efficiency make its investigation before Congress acted, though from his present information he favors the abandonment of the subtreasuries in Federal reserve cities.

After a prolonged debate, a committee amendment to create the office of assistant secretary of the treasury at a salary of \$5000 a year was stricken out on a point of order. Senator Jones of Washington, who made the point, declared it would be enacting new legislation in an appropriation bill contrary to the rules.

The proposition of increasing the pay of government clerks is to be formally brought before the Senate, the committee having made no provision for such advance. Senator Smoot has announced that at the proper time he will offer an amendment to the bill to raise the salaries of all Government employees now receiving \$1000 or less annually.

On a voice vote an amendment of Senator Hitchcock to reduce the appropriation for clerks to members of the House so that they would receive \$1500 for the next fiscal year, as at present, instead of \$2000 as proposed by the House, was voted down. On a roll call, 50 to 7, the clerks were given an increase to \$2000.

In voicing his opposition to closing any of the subtreasuries at this time Secretary McAdoo points out that the Federal reserve banks are private corporations and that the duty of providing necessary storage vaults and of assuming custody of Government funds could not be imposed on these banks by legislation. He states that the Federal Reserve Act does not expressly, or by implication, contemplate substitution of the new banks for the subtreasuries.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to deposit the general funds of the department in the reserve banks, Mr. McAdoo asserts that re-

serve and trust funds of the Government, namely, gold coin and bullion and silver dollars held in trust by the Government against outstanding certificates and "greenbacks," are not included in this authorization.

The gold coin and bullion held against gold certificates at present amounts to about \$2,000,000, a considerable part of which is committed to the subtreasuries and, in the opinion of the secretary, should not be turned over to the reserve banks, but should remain in physical control of the Government.

This is stated to apply equally to the \$153,000,000 of gold reserve held against United States notes, and treasury notes of 1890 and silver dollars held against silver certificates. If, however, these funds are to be deposited with the reserve banks, the secretary points out it would be necessary to have vaults specially constructed for the purpose and to maintain a federal guard or some kind of Government control over the vaults.

Mr. McAdoo explains that, aside from being trust fund depositories, the subtreasuries are highly useful in making exchanges of money, supplying money and coin when needed and reducing the cost and expense of shipment of money and coin from a common center. He expresses the view, that, if the work of the subtreasuries were transferred to a common center, as at the Treasury Building in Washington, the expense involved might be greater than under the present system. Then again if the work is transferred to the Federal Reserve banks the latter would have to be reasonably compensated for the performance of this function in behalf of the Government.

## ACT ENFORCING MAINE LIQUOR LAW PROPOSED

(Continued from page one)

pear, or to permit any signs containing such advertising upon one's premises, or to circulate any price lists, order blanks, or other matters for the purpose of securing orders for such liquors.

Sheriffs and their deputies, constables and police officers are authorized to remove such advertising from any sign boards or other public places. The prohibition includes advertising or notices containing pictures of breweries, distilleries, kegs, barrels or boxes represented as containing any of said liquor.

To prevent the continuation of violations of this act, it is provided that injunctions may be obtained in the name of the State of Maine by the attorney-general, county attorney or any citizen or citizens, under the rules of the act for securing injunctions against liquor nuisances. Violations are punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, to which may be added imprisonment for not more than six months.

Because of its broader application, the act repeals the section of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the advertisement of liquors in papers published within the State.

## SUFFRAGISTS ATTACK PORTO RICO PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has issued a statement in reply to Senator Santiago Iglesias, a Spaniard and a labor leader in Porto Rico who, according to the statement, has been active in the United States in an attempt to prevent the people of Porto Rico from being disfranchised. The statement says:

"Senator Iglesias declares that if the majority of the people of Porto Rico are 'disfranchised' by the loss of their political and civil rights, he can do no less than leave the island forever."

"It seems that universal suffrage for men, not people, had been granted Porto Ricans by Spain shortly before the Cuban war. Governor Yager, the present Governor of the island, has now urged the United States Government to restrict suffrage to men paying \$3 in taxes or men able to read and write. Governor Yager also proposes other limitations looking towards property control, such as limiting membership in the Porto Rican Senate to 'persons' having at least \$1000 worth of taxable property and membership in the House to those having at least \$5000 worth of taxable property."

"These literacy and property qualifications will disfranchise three out of four voters who have been enjoying the franchise Spain granted them, complain the islanders."

## CAR SHORTAGE IS REDUCED ONE HALF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By cooperation between the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads and shippers, the nation-wide freight car shortage, growing increasingly serious up to the first of the year, has now been reduced almost 50 per cent, the American Railway Association reported today. A shortage of 114,908 cars on Nov. 1, has now been reduced to 59,892.

#### ADVERTISING LECTURE

The advertising class of the Boston Y. M. C. U. heard a lecture last night from James J. McPhillips, whose topic was "Ask the Dealer Advertising." He said that newspaper advertising not only urges the purchase of trademarked goods, but convinces the customer that they should be bought.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY MEETING  
Members of the South Dorchester Improvement Society will hold their annual open meeting at the Mary



**AMPICO**  
Reproducing Piano

His hands at his sides, Godowsky stood quietly in the wings while the Ampico played his own interpretation of Liszt's Etude de Concert, which but a moment before he had played to an admiring audience. Tone for tone, tempo for tempo, shade for shade—it was as truly Godowsky as a moment before, when the hands of the artist himself had struck the keys.

It is this wonderful instrument—the Ampico—that will bring the great pianists of the world to play for you in your own home. The Ampico may be had in the Knabe, either Grand or Upright, at prices ranging from \$1100 to \$1950.

You are also invited to inspect the Ampico in the Haines Bros. Piano and in the Foster.

Convenient Terms of Payment. Pianos in Exchange.

Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio

**KNABE**  
WAREROOMS  
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street  
NEW YORK

**J. M. Gidding & Co.**  
IMPORTERS  
The Paris Shop of America  
NEW YORK

Present  
Advance  
Modern  
For wear  
at The  
Fashionable  
Southern  
Reverts

STREET-OUTING & COSTUME SUITS  
UTILITY TRAVEL & SPORT COATS  
DAY & EVENING DRESSES  
COSTUME & OUTING BLOUSES  
SMART SEPARATE SKIRTS  
HATS

564-66-68 Fifth Avenue (at 46th St.), New York  
PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

## Foot Freedom

Foot Comfort: Building a shoe following the lines of the foot and providing an arch to support the rise of the instep.

The first arch-supporting shoe ever made was built by JAMES S. COWARD. It has met with a large and increasing demand.

The  
**Coward**  
Shoe

for supporting the arch is as good looking as it is comfortable, and is made from the best leathers procurable. We carry in stock a large range of sizes and widths.

Sold Nowhere Else

**James S. Coward**

262-274 Greenwich Street  
NEW YORK  
(Near Warren Street)

Hemenway School in Dorchester to-night. Investigation has been made of the claims of residents on Florida Street, Dorchester, that a new primary school is needed for the district and reports on the subject will be read. Herbert Burr, president of the improvement society, will preside and music will be furnished by the Mary Hemenway orchestra. George Nelson, an officer in the National Guard at the Mexican border last summer, is to give a talk on his experiences and observations.



## ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The history of Armenia presents many difficulties to the historian. It is occupied more than that of most countries, perhaps, in the realm of tradition, and when it does finally emerge from tradition on to the sure ground of established fact, it straightway breaks up into so many branches as to render anything like a comprehensive view by no means easy of attainment. The history of Armenia has, of course, been largely influenced by the physical features of the country. A vast plateau, from 4000 to 7000 feet above the sea level, sloping down towards Persia on the east and Anatolia on the west, Armenia has, from time immemorial, been the gateway between the East and the West. Winding in and out through its long valleys and deep gorges run the roads, over which, for centuries, men have traveled back and forth between the plateau of old Iran and the fertile lands and protected harbors of Asia Minor. Conquering hosts have marched west this way and other conquering hosts have marched east. It was through Armenia that Xerxes came to the conquest of Greece, and it was through Armenia that Alexander made his way to the banks of the Indus. And as they marched, they did not hold themselves to the "King's Highway" any more than they did adhere strictly to their ultimate purpose. Armenia has ever been the sufferer, and her annals, from the earliest times, are filled with stories of massacre and outrage which render the persistent survival of this people one of the wonders of history.

It is a long cry to the beginning of things in Armenia. The story of the earliest times is interwoven with the Bible narrative; but above the mist which hangs over it all, the giant form of Ararat thrusts its 17,000 feet up into the clear sky. Ararat was a great fact four thousand years ago, and it is a great fact today. The history of the country is clearly based upon the story of the Blainian Kings, who ruled over the region round about Ararat, subdued the country of the Upper Euphrates and Tigris and extended their kingdom eastward and westward. The Blainian kingdom fell about the Eighth Century B. C. and its overthrow was apparently the signal for a great Aryan immigration from the east. The country about this time passed through many tribulations. It was conquered first by Assyria and reduced to a state of vassalage, and later by the Medes. During the Median supremacy, however, there were many signs that the native spirit of independence, which, from the first, seems to have been an outstanding characteristic of the people in these regions, was by no means extinguished. The story of how Tigranes, aided by his sister Tigrana, defeated the Median King, Achaemenus, is one of the great stories of Armenian ancient history; whilst another is the story of how Tigranes allied himself with Cyrus, the Persian King, in the overthrow of Babylon and the liberation of the Jews from captivity B. C. 538. Amidst all these changes in her relations to her neighbors, Armenia continued to retain her native dynasties with more or less show of independence.

It was not, indeed, until the invasion of Armenia by Alexander the Great, late in the Fourth Century B. C., that the kingdom, for the time being, came to an end. For about 150 years, thereafter the country was ruled by Persian governors appointed by Alexander and his successors but after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, in 190 B. C., Artaxias and Zadrades, the governors of Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, became independent kings with the concurrence of Rome. And so the story of rise and fall is resumed once more, and when the next great landmark in the history of the country is looked for it is found in the story of yet another Tigranes, a celebrated successor of Artaxias, the son-in-law of Mithridates the Great. Tigranes was a man of large ideas. He founded a new capital, Tigranocerta, in Northern Mesopotamia; modeled it on Nineveh and Babylon, and peopled it with Greek and other captives. Here and at Antioch he played the part of a "great King," until, at last, becoming involved in war with Rome, he was defeated by Lucullus under the walls of his capital. He was subsequently allowed to hold Armenia as a vassal State.

Now, of the many troubles which beset Armenia about this time, not the least was due to the fact that it lay so very much on the confines of the Roman Empire. There was always a tendency to separatism or invasion when the central power was weak. In other ways too its position was difficult. Although politically dependent, for instance, upon Rome, Armenia was connected with Parthia by many ties of language, faith and dress. The country thus became a field upon which the East and the West contended for mastery, and toward the close of the Fourth Century A. D., this state of things resulted in Armenia being partitioned between Rome and Persia.

Before this took place, however, there had occurred in Armenia an event that, quite apart from all other considerations, was to have a stupendous influence on the subsequent history of the country and the solidarity of Armenia to Christianity. The ancient chroniclers claim for the Armenian church which, for so many centuries, has formed the great rallying point for the Armenian people all over the world, an apostolic origin. Thaddeus, Bartholomew and Jude, it is claimed, all preached Christianity and suffered martyrdom in Armenia. Be this as it may, the people fell back into idolatry, and the revival of the faith, culminating in the permanent national acceptance, dates from the time of St. Gregory the Illuminator. Gregory, who had been saved as a child from



Map of the ancient Kingdom of Greater Armenia

the hands of King Chosroes of Armenia, who had ordered the extermination of his whole family, was brought up as a Christian in Caesarea. He was well educated and traveled to Athens and Rome. He returned, however, to his native country filled with a great desire to effect its conversion. Concealing his identity, so the story goes, he gained admission to the household of King Tiridates the son of Chosroes. Tiridates was a violent persecutor of Christians, and it had been one of his great ambitions to exterminate the few that remained in his kingdom. Gregory, therefore, kept silence until one day he was required by the King to perform an act of worship to the goddess Anahit. He refused and avowed his faith. The King's anger knew no bounds, and Gregory was seized and cast into prison. He lay there for some fifteen years, but finally, coming to the King's aid at a time of great trouble, he was released, and shortly afterward, Tiridates himself was converted and his Queen and his sister. The courtiers, so far as outward conduct went, largely followed the example of the King, and the movement became national. A great church was built at Etchmiadzin, at the foot of Ararat, in the fertile valley of Erivan, and Etchmiadzin still remains the revered headquarters of the Armenian church and the seat of the Catholicos of all the Armenians.

But to take up, once again, the thread of its complicated history, as has been seen, the Fourth Century witnessed the partition of Armenia between Rome and Persia. The tendency toward complete disruption which this partition might have been expected to promote was, however, largely counteracted by two events of first importance, namely, the invention of the Armenian alphabet and the translation of the Bible into the vernacular. The great activities resulting from these two events drew Armenians together; whilst the refusal of the Armenian church to subscribe to the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon in 451 completely ended the dependence of the church upon Constantinople. It was, however, as always, a troubled time; the governors of the country were relentless in their persecutions of the Christians; insurrections were common, and forced conversions to Magism in Persian Armenia the order of the day and every day. So matters continued for over 200 years, until the victories of Heraclius in 632 restored Armenia to the Byzantines. Trouble, however, was already preparing in another quarter. Four years later, the forces of the Caliph of Baghdad swept over the country carrying all before them, and the period which followed was for Armenia a more broken and disconnected one than perhaps any before or since. Four different dynasties, holding sway over four different sections of the country, were established by the Caliph, or established themselves. There was, it is true, a King of Armenia, set up with his title by the Caliph Motamid in 855; but, within a comparatively few years, there was a king ruling over Vaspuragan and Van; another at Kars and yet another in the district lying between Dirabekr and Melaserd.

The history of the country during this period is very complicated, but the next notable incident affecting the whole, as it were, is the attempt by the Emperor Basil II to convert Armenia into a great fortress against an attack on the Empire from the east. He twice invaded the country and went a long way to achieving his purpose. As so often happened, however, his successors failed to continue the policy. The defensive frontiers were quickly breached by the unremitting pressure from without, and the tide of invasion once again swept over the country. The Seljuks were now rising to power in the midst, and Armenia became, once more, a battle ground for two great contending forces. The country was invaded by Seljuks, harried by Byzantines, its church was persecuted and the sufferings and miseries of the people were regarded by orthodox Constantinople with some thing very like satisfaction. It was split up into petty states ruled by Arabs, Kurds and Seljuks; and, for the next 200 years, namely, until the great Mongol invasion of 1235 engulfed all minor tyrannies in one great one, the country was torn by factions, and traversed by a long succession of nomad tribes. The aim of the tribes was to secure pasturage for their flocks, and so the cultivators were driven from the plains, agriculture was brought to a standstill, and yet another period of misery reached

a climax in the massacres of Timur, the Mongol, already referred to. Meanwhile in the southwest, in Cilicia, on the Aegean, the Armenians had established themselves in yet another kingdom and under yet another dynasty. It was known as the Rupenian Kingdom, and, in the last years of the Twelfth Century, had received the blessing of the Pope and the recognition of the German Emperor Henry VI. Before that, however, the Rupenian kings had earned the gratitude of Christian Europe by the help they afforded the motley crowds which passed through the kingdom at the time of the first and second crusades. In many ways the Rupenian is amongst the most interesting of the many kingdoms which have appeared, from time to time, on the Armenian stage. For 300 years it survived as a Christian state surrounded by Muhammadans, and stood quite alone, for not only did it not receive any help from the Byzantines, but there probably was no time when there would not have been much rejoicing at Constantinople over its downfall.

The capture of Constantinople in 1453 by Muhammad II was the beginning of the end of an independent Armenia in any form; for, although it was not until 1514 that the country as the result of the campaigns of Selim I came into possession of the Ottoman Turk, the fall of Constantinople meant that the conquest of Armenia was only a matter of time.

At first the rule of the Turk gave rest to the people. Muhammad II organized his non-Moslem subjects in communities or millets under ecclesiastical chiefs to whom he gave absolute authority in civil and religious matters. This imperium in imperio secured to the Armenians, as one writer has pointed out, a recognized position before the law, the free enjoyment of their religion, the possession of their churches and the right to educate their children and manage their municipal affairs. Whilst, however, it encouraged the growth of community life, it also fostered that longing for a restoration of national life which has obtained so strongly ever since.

The subsequent history of the country may be briefly traversed. Armenia was invaded by the Persians in 1575 and again in 1604, when Shah Abbas transported many Armenians to his new capital at Isfahan. In 1639 the province of Erivan, which included the seat of the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin, was assigned to Persia and remained in Persian hands until it was transferred to Russia in 1828 by the treaty of Turkman-chai. Large numbers of Armenians emigrated from Turkish Armenia to the new Russian territory after the conclusion of this treaty and, some 50 years later, when, by the treaty of Berlin, Batum, Ardahan and Kars were ceded to Russia, this movement was repeated. During all these centuries, thus covered in a few lines, the Armenians always maintained their identity as a people, with a tenacity which finds a parallel in history only with the Jews. They remained faithful to their church in the face of bitter persecutions and the most urgent inducements to apostasy. The treaty of Berlin professed to afford these people such protection as would secure for them, in the future, an immunity from those persecutions and massacres they had experienced from time to time all through their long history. And, yet, it is safe to say that in the 38 years which have elapsed since the signing of that treaty, their sufferings have been wider spread and more intense than in any period before that time.

## SIR A. EWING AND FUTURE UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland—The future work of the universities was discussed by Sir Alfred Ewing, principal of Edinburgh University, at the annual meeting of the governors of University College, Dundee. After touching upon the increased support given to the universities by the Government, Sir Alfred emphasized their value in raising the moral sense of the nation. They had seen, he said, what a country might do which had developed a species of culture from which the highest ideals were apparently eliminated, and it was for them to see that in their higher education they did not fall into the same mistake. The universities of the future would certainly have to play a much larger part than they had done in the past in regard

to the application of physical science to industry. Here the Government had shown itself very much alive to the situation by the recent action which it had taken in promoting industrial research. He regarded that action as enormously important in the national interest. In regard to the application of university methods to problems of economics and commerce generally, Sir Alfred foreshadowed great developments. They wanted, he thought, to bring the universities into a much closer relation to the economic, the industrial life of the country. They wanted it to become much more than it had been, a national habit for the people who were going to be the leaders of commerce and industry to get their training in the universities, before they plunged into industrial and commercial life.

For that purpose it would be necessary to introduce into the curricula of universities a larger measure than in the past of studies related definitely to commerce and economics, and probably also to recognize success in such studies by the institution of degrees of a new type. They might then look forward to seeing universities developing the study of economics, not simply as a dry subject on the old Cobden lines, but with reference also to its social aspects. They would have to include such subjects as commercial law, banking, accountancy and the languages which were immediately and directly necessary for the purposes of commerce. It might be hoped that by sending out men who had had a broad education on lines of that kind they might, in time, help toward the establishment of better relations between the various factors which contributed to economic prosperity, better relations between labor and management and capital, to remove some of the misunderstandings which at present blocked the way, and to show to all concerned how essential cooperation was in the various interests which these words represented.

## SMALL CROPS LEAVE SIOUX SHORT OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Although they have made remarkable progress in the last decade, some of the Indians on the Standing Rock reservation, where the Sioux are making their last stand against civilization, are not equal to coping with the present high cost of living, and Maj. C. C. Covey, agent in charge at Ft. Yates, N. D., has procured from the Department of the Interior permission to distribute extra food, fuel and clothing. Those in need of help are comparatively few and in practically every instance are men whose crops last summer did not come up to standard. Conditions in general on the Standing Rock reservation in North Dakota are excellent.

## CHICAGO COAL EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The local coal situation, which has been serious for several days, was further complicated yesterday by the embargo announced by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad on all coal shipments west from the Pocahontas mining district. Similar embargoes had already been ordered by the Norfolk & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

## FOOD PRICES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the United Kingdom the general level of retail food prices, according to the figures published by the Board of Trade, rose by about 3 per cent between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The largest increases recorded were for eggs and cheese. Meat and sugar showed but little change in price on an average, but bread, potatoes, and butter advanced by 4 per cent, and flour by 5 per cent during the month. Bacon, margarine, and milk advanced in price by about 2 per cent.

At Dec. 1 prices compared with Dec. 1, 1915, showed an average advance of 25 per cent. The price of meat increased during the year by about 20 to 25 per cent. Potatoes were considerably more than double the price of a year earlier. Granulated sugar, eggs, and cheese were dearer by 40 per cent, 35 per cent, and 30 per cent, respectively. For flour, bread, milk, butter, bacon, and fish increases ranging from 19 to 27 per cent were recorded. The price of margarine advanced during the year by 14 per cent.

As compared with July, 1914, meat showed advances from 55 per cent to 117 per cent, while the retail prices were between two and three times as high in the case of sugar, eggs, fish and potatoes. Flour was 85 per cent above the level of July, 1914, and bread 71 per cent dearer. The price of butter and cheese were between 65 and 70 per cent higher, and those of bacon and milk 50 to 55 per cent higher. Margarine was 23 per cent dearer.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working class household expenditure, the increase made in retail prices of food between the beginning of the war and Dec. 1, 1916, was 84 per cent. It is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the present time in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into the working class family expenditure, including food, fuel, clothing, fuel, light, and other items is about 60 per cent, taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at both dates, and disregarding increased taxation of the commodities included.

The general index number of retail food prices in Berlin in October, compiled from the official figures published in the Statistische Korrespondenz, shows a fall of 4.6 per cent on the figure for September. This has been brought about mainly by recent reductions imposed by regulation in Berlin maximum prices of war bread, rye flour, potatoes and beef. As compared with July, 1914, the price of rye shows an increase of 420 per cent, eggs 357 per cent, lard, 315 per cent, bacon 249 per cent, beef 181 per cent, mutton 164 per cent, split peas 145 per cent, pork 117 per cent, haricot beans 106 per cent, butter 105 per cent, wheat bread 48 per cent, milk 45 per cent, potatoes 37 per cent, rye flour 33 per cent, wheat flour 23 per cent, and rye bread 21 per cent, and sugar 36 per cent.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF FRENCH ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The annual meeting of the Académie Française was well attended, the hall being full but for a few seats reserved for the members of the Institut. The Académie has, ever since the beginning of the war, more than filled its place as a representative of the nation. It has stood both abroad and at home for all that is noblest in France, the expression of its moral and intellectual qualities. The secretary, M. Etienne Lamy, spoke first in honor of those numerous young authors who have fallen in the war. He read their names and distinctions and in some of the more notable cases sketched their lives, the extent of their work and their courage on the battlefield. M. Lamy's discourse was simple and impressive. Following him, M. René Doumic read an extract from the address by M. Victor Giraud on "French Civilization," which took the first prize for eloquence. M. Ernest Lavisse gave an interesting description of the various activities of all those works of social assistance upon which the Académie has bestowed prizes. In the second portion of his discourse, he showed, from the standpoint of history, that there should be no feeling of despair as to the future, and that all the charitable works done now at the present time of stress would enable the country to deal more effectively and intelligently with the social problems which would have to be solved in the period following on the war.

## Annual Sale Lingerie

at McCutcheon's

Throughout the month of January we will offer full assortments of French, Madeira, Irish and Philippine Lingerie

at 10% discount

from our regular moderate prices.

The stock is particularly attractive, containing as it does new shipments fresh from Paris which are the result of a successful visit made to the French capital last August.

We also show attractive American-made Lingerie.

Chemises—French hand-embroidered, \$1.50, 1.95, 2.25 and up; trimmed with lace, \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25 and up.

Envelope Chemises—Domestic, \$1.50, 2.75, 3.75 and up; French, \$2.25, 3.25 and up.

Gowns—French hand-embroidered, \$2.00, 3.00, 3.75, 4.75; Domestic, \$1.50, 1.85, 2.25.

Drawers—French circular, hand-embroidered, \$1.50, 2.50, 3.25; Domestic, 75c, \$1.25, 1.50.

Higher grade goods in all of these lines in great variety and abundance.

Booklet describing the Sale Goods free on request.

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## 30TH ANNUAL SALE

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## Sports Hats

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THE SPORT HAT, which owes its beauty to line, coloring and simplicity, has inaugurated a new era in Millinery, that of the simply trimmed hat. More than any other factor it has been instrumental in retiring the Hat overloaded with feathers, with bows and ornaments.

The new Sport Hats for Southland and spring are smarter than ever and show a greater simplicity.



Two Smart New Shapes Pictured

At \$9. Hand-made Hat of narrow ribbon, one color; decoration of the same ribbon around the crown and with a fancy bow. The slight inclination of the brim is new and the Hat is very fetching.

At \$6. The white portion is of fine pressed straw, the crown and brim lining of lace braid in various shades. A band of ribbon is placed midway on the crown, finished with turnover held by buttons. The brim is of a slight bell shape.



Second Floor, Elm Place



# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

day hostile attacks between the Kasi and Suchitza valleys were again absolutely without success. Rumanian troops who had entered our positions at one place were completely repulsed by a counter-attack. On this occasion two officers and 200 men were taken prisoner.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: After violent artillery preparation Russian masses in strong force advanced to the attack on both sides of Funderl. The storming waves broke down under our curtain of fire, some hundred meters before our positions. In the evening the attacks were repulsed. Some hostile detachments in weak force reached our trenches, but were immediately driven off. Our opponents' losses were great.

Western front: An attempt by French detachments to enter our positions near Houvraignes, south of Roye, was frustrated by our trench troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement from British headquarters in France, issued last night, reads:

Early Tuesday morning a hostile raid against our lines northeast of Guedecourt was repulsed with losses before our opponents could reach our trenches. We had no casualties.

Our trench mortars destructively bombarded our opponents' front line north of Monchy-Au-Bois. Our opponents' positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal were heavily shelled by us and their defenses were much damaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Rather lively artillery actions took place on the Somme front, northeast of Verdun and in Lorraine. A surprise attack carried out by us against our opponents' trenches east of Vic-sur-Aisne was completely successful.

## NEUTRALS SEEN IN LATEST LIST OF VESSELS SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's list of vessels sunk includes two Norwegian vessels, the Graafje, 723 tons, and the Tholma, 1896 tons, and the Swedish steamer Norma, 1443 tons, besides the British steamers Brookwood and Martin, 3095 tons and 1904 tons respectively.

The Norwegian vessel Graafje was torpedoed on Monday afternoon and eight of the crew are missing. The captain and nine men of the British steamer Martin have been landed.

## Berlin and Sinking of Ships

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), by wireless to Sayville—Notes concerning the reported sinking by a submarine of unidentified nationality of the Norwegian steamer Lokken and the British steamer Barbara, have been transmitted to Mr. Gerard by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.

A version of the replies given by the Overseas News Agency states:

"The Lokken, according to the investigation of the German naval authorities, was stopped on Nov. 11, 1916, by a German submarine. The steamer had on board unconditional contraband, that is, coal for the Algerian State railroad. The steamer was captured and, since under the circumstances it was not feasible to bring her into a German port, was sunk. Care was taken to rescue the crew. Two boats containing them were towed by the submarine to another steamer, which took the crew on board.

"As to the Barbara, the note says: 'According to statements made by German naval authorities, the Barbara was stopped by a warning shot on Oct. 20, by a German submarine, some miles south of the Isle of Wight, whereupon the crew immediately took to the boats.' The submarine commander, after having made sure that the crew had been taken on board the Spanish steamer Victor Chavri and thus in safety, sunk the ship."

In connection with a report of the action of a committee of French ship owners in calling attention of the French Government to the danger of the disappearance of the merchant marine, the Overseas News Agency quotes Rear Admiral Degouty, retired, of the French Navy, as stating that he regretted that the censorship prevented him from making disclosures of the relative losses of great warships and numerous trading ships of the Entente nations.

According to this agency, the Rear Admiral asserted that the destruction of three armored cruisers within three weeks was most alarming, that the danger undoubtedly was becoming greater and that the measures heretofore taken to parry such attacks must appear insufficient even to outsiders.

## GERMAN PEACE PROMISES MUST BE GUARANTEED

(Continued from page one)

case and it will keep the faith. They go even farther. They say the Sussex pledge is now a part of the law of the sea, and any incident that ever occurs must be judged by the surrounding circumstances and by Germany's good intention.

The views credited to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, in which he takes the position that the reply of the Entente is a bar to further moves for peace by Germany, are rejected at the Embassy here. All that is to be said, has been said, it is represented.

Nevertheless, as has been intimated before, it is believed that the plan for an understanding among all nations, the belligerents included, for a guarantee of permanent peace with provisions for the restraint of aggressors will be the ultimate solution of the situation.

According to the view of some, this will involve a recession to some extent by the Central Powers from the present doctrine of the rule of arms and a corresponding concession of the Entente from the present intention to take back all conquered territory that has been wrested away in the past.

No intimation is given at the White House as to the President's intentions and no one is authorized to speak for him. His friends believe, however, that he has not given up his purpose to do the right thing at the right time in order to contribute his share towards restoring the world's peace.

If he should decide to take the initiative steps toward the formation of a world league that would guarantee the permanency of a peace with Germany and her allies, it is certain he would address Congress on the subject, as any engagement entered into by this Government with another power would require a Senate indorsement.

There is every reason to believe that the guarantee of a league of nations, concerning the good intentions of Germany, would be satisfactory to the Entente Allies. The fulfillment of this condition seems to many a most difficult task and one that would require a long time to realize.

## PRUSSIAN DIET HAS HOPES FOR PEACE THIS YEAR

(Continued from page one)

couched in impertinent language, and said the sword could be the only answer. "This answer," he said, "we hope will be soon impressed on M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George by our great army leaders and glorious troops and not the least by our brave submarines."

While regretting that the peace move had failed he welcomed it as having thrown a clearer light on the enemy's war aims and because the German people now knew they were fighting for their existence. "Now," he added, "we must continue to fight until the other side begs for peace."

## Events Leading to War

German Answer to British View of Recent Notes

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), by wireless to Sayville—A statement ascribed to a "competent and well-informed authority," replying to the British authoritative view of the most recent German and Austrian notes to the neutral governments, was issued yesterday by the Overseas News Agency.

In the British statement the assertion again was made that Germany was responsible for beginning the war, inasmuch as the proposal for a conference was rejected before the Russian Government gave orders for a general mobilization.

The rejoinder to this is in the form of a series of counter-queries, including the following: "Did not Sir Edward Grey (the British Foreign Secretary) declare that he renounced the idea of a conference if Germany succeeded in making Austria-Hungary negotiate directly with Russia?"

"Was not the offer of reference to a court of arbitration made on the same day that Russia mobilized against Austria-Hungary, the ally of Germany, to whose assistance Germany was compelled to go by treaty, and was this not an unfair offer, which could be answered by Germany only in such a manner as it was?"

"Did not the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (Petrograd), already on July 25, 1914, warn M. Sazonoff (then Russian Foreign Minister) against ordering mobilization since Germany could not be satisfied with counter-mobilization, but must immediately declare war?"

"Did not Count von Pourtales (German Ambassador to Russia), continuously inform M. Sazonoff to the same effect?"

"Was it not in England's power to stay out of the war, but would she not rather use the opportunity to assault Germany, after Sir Edward Grey had refused to remain neutral, even with Belgian neutrality and the integrity of France and French colonies guaranteed by Germany?"

"Isn't it to be seen from this fact and from the refusal to give conditions at all, under which Great Britain would remain neutral, that it was the absolute British will to attack?"

"Did not Russia, after she had carried out mobilization, express gratitude to England?"

The statement goes into another series of queries on various matters, including these:

"Can England furnish any proof of her affirmation that Germany before the British laid mines in the Ger-

man Sea and placed mines otherwise than on German and English coasts and at the approaches to British waters after a corresponding warning to neutrals?"

"Is not the German submarine war exclusively a reprisal against the British policy of starvation?"

"Are the British ignorant of the fact that Paris was a fortress and was regularly and according to the laws of war besieged by the Germans?"

"Do the English know that there are Russian prisoner camps where thousands of Germans have miserably perished, such as Totzkoi, where no less than 17,000 perished?"

"Why does not the British press discuss the British proposal of 1887 regarding Belgium?"

"Do the English avoid the confession that the British Government knows two interpretations of international law, according as it may be of advantage to its interests?"

"Why did the British Government prohibit the publication of reports of Belgian ministers about the encircling policy of England? Is it ashamed of its own actions?"

## REAL ESTATE

Deeds finally have gone to record in the purchase of the mercantile property at the corner of 140 to 152 Elliot Street and 113 Warren Street, South End. It was conveyed by Hiram M. Burton et al., trustees, to John H. Corcoran et al., the deed coming through William J. Stober. There is a four-story brick building on Elliot Street and a five-story building on Warren Street. The total taxed valuation is \$42,000, of which \$32,000 applies to 2834 square feet of land.

An improved property in Roxbury has been purchased by Florence E. Langille from Samuel W. Farwell. It consists of two three-story brick dwellings situated at 1 to 3 Fairland Street, corner of 89 Mt. Pleasant Avenue. The property carries an assessment of \$14,000, and \$2000 of that amount is on the 2908 square feet of land.

Another transaction closed and papers gone to record, concerns the single frame residence belonging to Katherine A. Derby at 12 Cummings Road near Corey Road, Brighton, purchased by Florence V. Stephenson. This estate is assessed for \$3300, and \$2300 of that amount is the value of 6679 square feet of land.

## DECEMBER CONSTRUCTION IN U. S.

The month of December completes a remarkable year in building construction. For each month of 1916 there was an increase over the corresponding month of 1915. The activity reached its maximum last July, when the gain was 83 per cent. For several months the increase was slight, but 1916 was always on the upgrade. The closing month is modest in its comparative showing.

The official reports of building permits issued in 104 principal cities of the country, as received by the American Contractor, reach a total for December of \$69,569,206, as compared with \$66,508,718 for December, 1915, an increase of 5 per cent. The total is almost identical with that of November and the shrinkage with the approach of winter is somewhat less than normal. It was a successful closing of a most successful year.

The showing for the year 1916 is altogether satisfactory. The complete returns received from 94 of the principal cities of the country yield an aggregate of \$904,071,701, as compared with \$737,989,170 for 1915, an increase of 22 per cent. Of the 94 cities 74 show gains and only 20 show losses, the latter, in most instances, being moderate. The details of the December operations of those cities appropriating over \$1,000,000 are as follows:

City	Estimated
New York and vicinity	1,708,914,411
Chicago	536,852,500
Philadelphia	1,079,540,865
Boston	357,520,000
Minneapolis	385,424,000
Detroit	936,320,010
Cleveland	687,308,980
St. Paul	96,152,878
St. Louis	414,157,862
Los Angeles	529,147,973
Washington, D. C.	223,189,576
San Francisco	506,136,479
Des Moines	186,123,089
Buffalo	241,140,700
Pittsburgh	188,119,916
Baltimore	624,101,623

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Bremen St., 250, Ward 2; N. E. Cognition Co., Inc.; brick garage.  
Mansfield St., 25 rear, Ward 26; W. D. Messenger; brick garage.  
St. Albans Rd., 49-51, Ward 14; Morris Weinstein, J. Schwartz; brick dwellings.  
South St., 593, Ward 23; Frank B. Gilliland; Harvard Duffie; frame dwelling.  
School St., 60, and 66 Tremont St.; J. Reed Whipple, Desmond & Lord; alter hotel.

## Y. M. C. A. RELAY CANDIDATES

Seven men have been named from which to pick the relay team that will represent the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the New England handicap meet to be held at the Y. M. C. A. building Jan. 25. They are Richard Taylor, Lawrence Powell, William Goldwaite, Horace Cahill, William Read, Percy Hardwick and Roy Green. It is expected that the four men who are finally selected will make a new track record for this meet.

## BANK PETITION RECEIVED

The Board of Bank Incorporation today refused the petition of the Community Trust Company of Malden for a charter to do business in that city. There are several matters pending before the board, but action was suspended on all of them except that of the Malden company.

## U. S. NEEDS FOR SHARE OF WORLD TRADE OUTLINED

Unofficial Financial Alliance With Great Britain and France Advocated by Speakers at Annual Dinner of Boston Bankers

An unofficial financial alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States, a greater participation in international banking by American bankers and financiers, and an extension of credits for reconstruction and development purposes in other countries, were advocated as means by which the United States may secure a proportionate share of the world's trade, by Samuel MacRoberts, executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, and by H. Parker Willis, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, in speaking at the seventh annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Hotel Somerset last night.

Both speakers pointed out the mutual benefits of international trade and declared that if the United States would be a large seller of goods to other nations it must be, in turn, a large purchaser of goods from those nations. Investments by Americans in other countries and the promotion of cordial relations and a sympathetic understanding of the requirements and characteristics of different nations were described as fundamentals in the natural and gradual development of the export trade of the United States.

Investments in other countries were urged by Mr. MacRoberts as the most effective means of controlling the existing enormous gold supply in the United States. "Investments of capital in foreign government securities in sufficient volume will protect our gold against the immediate effects of the inevitable reaction after the war, and at the same time will prevent an inflation of bank credits at home," he declared.

"That we are in no position to dominate the situation should be no cause for discouragement," he said. "Considering our inexperience and lack of first-hand knowledge, our opportunity is probably greater in that through our surplus capital we can be useful to England in preserving what she has already established."

"An unofficial alliance with English and French capital would give greater safety and stability to our progress, and Europe's need of such support is a number of years following the war will insure us immediate results that otherwise could have only been obtained by long years of patient building. In such cooperation lies our greatest opportunity, and it should not be endangered by faltering in the last stages of the conflict, or withdrawing the financial support that has been up to this time so splendidly extended."

In speaking on "Banking in the Far East," Dr. Willis referred to the Philippine National Bank, which he has organized for the Government, as a practical illustration of the relation of banking to international trade. This bank, organized by the Government, which holds a majority of the shares, he said, was an outgrowth of conditions in the islands and that its future lies in extending its activities throughout the Orient to facilitate trade between the several countries.

As a definite program for extending the export trade of the United States, Dr. Willis outlined four specific proposals as follows:

"I believe it to be necessary that our bankers should to a much greater extent than at present make actual, practical connections abroad. This should be done, either through the establishment of branches of their own at strategic points, or through the perfecting of agency relations with other banks which can be relied upon to promote the interests of the United States and its business men. In a considerable number of instances the foreign connections I speak of must be effected by the actual and direct establishment of branches, rather than through the agency method.

"Our bankers generally must endeavor, so far as they can, to promote the progress and aid in the development of the foreign business of the banks chartered under American control and directly concerned to promote American enterprise. Our business men must cooperate in this regard by placing their business wherever possible with such banks. This is not a counsel of opposition or hostility to any foreign banking institution; it is merely a proposal that so far as practicable we unite as a business community in forwarding by all legitimate means our own interests abroad."

"The Federal reserve system should, and will, as conditions permit, establish abroad agency connections which will enable the Federal reserve banks to assist in the foreign operation of such other banks as are formed to promote trade in other countries, and will at the same time undertake those operations designed to maintain the stability of monetary and exchange relationships between ourselves and other countries which are called for by the Government banks elsewhere.

"Our business public must undertake to furnish direct, practical support to these efforts on the part of our banks, looking at the matter from the long range standpoint, and recognizing that while they may have to submit to some difficulties or even inconvenience while we are extending our banking relationships abroad, these are incurred merely for the sake of developing a system which in its turn will safeguard the interests of the business public when the intensity of competition is restored, and when the effort of European countries to obtain a share of foreign markets again becomes active."

WANAMAKER'S

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# 58 Paris Gowns, Tailored Suits and Wraps

INCLUDING

## 31 Models Just Received

Are Now on Exhibition

Fifteen Signed Paris Coats

Four by Paquin  
Three by Cheruit  
One by Lanvin  
One by Douillet  
One by Drecoll  
One by Maurer

Seven Signed Paris Tailored Suits

One by Cheruit  
One by Lanvin  
One by Douillet  
One by Bulloz  
One by Peggy  
One by Bernard  
One by Premet

Thirty-six Signed Paris Gowns

Two by Callot  
Three by Jenny  
Two by Cheruit  
Four by Lanvin  
One by Martia-Farmand  
Two by Chanel  
Two by Georgette  
One by Worth  
One by Drecoll  
One by Bernard  
One by Premet  
Fourteen by petits-couturiers.

Visions elegantes, the French would term these advance importations for Southern wear and early Spring.

They are simple and beautiful clothes, pictures of Paris fashion at its best.

Yet their originalities are so varied that they will interest any one wishing to be informed of the later innovations of the models. Especially in the collection we have just received.



## The Straight Silhouette

with a fairly narrow skirt is the one most often encountered. The barrel silhouette is next in importance. The draped skirt comes third; this differs from the old-time peg-top in that the drapery starts considerably below the hips, thus giving a longer, prettier line.

## A Florida Gown

of polka-dotted tulle silk in navy blue is embroidered with a slender white braid.

## Three-piece Costumes

almost invariably have a transparent bodice; for instance, the costume by Drecoll of black and white plaid taffeta with chiffon top and a shirred coat of white gabardine.

## A Gray Gown to Wear to a Spring Wedding

by Callot is of satin and tulle with fringes of heavy black steel beads.

## The New Tailor-Mades

include one with a yoke by Douillet, and striped woolen with Indian red velours by Bulloz.

## The Cleopatra Gown

by Lanvin is a wonderfully lovely gown for an occasion—combining a bright blue satin skirt with a doublet jeweled in topaz, emerald, sapphire and ruby color.

## The Chanel Sports Costume Sketched

has a slender, straight, high-collared white leather coat, belted and worn over a chemise dress of white jersey cloth girdled with leather.

Second floor, Old Building.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

## SHIPPING NEWS

High prices for fresh groundfish featured business at the South Boston mart today, wholesale dealers' quotations being: Haddock \$5.60@7.75 per hundredweight, steak cod, \$13.50 @17.25, market cod, \$7, pollock \$5@6, large hake \$12, small hake \$8, and cusk \$7.75. Groundfish arrivals: Steamers Ripple 45,000 pounds, "Surge" 145,000, schooners W. M. Goodspeed 5600, and Joseph P. Mesquita 75,000.

Capt. A. Cadogan of the Hampport & Holt liner Vauban, who has not reported arrival of the ship at its destination, and for which agents have been searching, is the skipper who commanded the British steamer Vandyck, which was sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on Oct. 26, 1914, about 500 miles east of Para, while bound from Rio Janeiro to New York.

Gloucester arrivals today included gill netters which 70,000 pounds fresh fish, and schooner Catewanapek from Owl's Island, Me., with codd fish.

The British three-masted schooner Wanola, ashore at Point Allerton, Hull, since Jan. 4, was sold today at public auction to William Levy, for \$420. The sale of the hull does not include the coal remaining in the hold, which has not been salvaged as yet. Wreckers plan to recover the cargo.

With 49 hostlers, one workaday and a member of the crew of the steamer Columbian, sent back by the American consul at St. Nazaire, France, the British steamer Arrino, Captain Nordant, arrived here today from St. Nazaire.

Bringing 550 bales of wool, from Buenos Aires, the Argentine transport Chaco, Capt. A. S. Eguren, arrived today, having been chartered to relieve the congestion of Boston-bound merchandise at Buenos Aires.

## BOSTON ARRIVALS

Sts Arrino (Br.), Nordant; St. Nazaire; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

Tugs Standard, Herbert, New York, twg bges S T Co's Nos 6 and 24; Triton, McCoy, Norfolk, twg bge Iowa. Ste lighters Herbert, Rickes, Lynn; Reliance, Brooks, Seltate; Noble Maxwell, Benner, Newburyport; Eureka, Benner, Seltate.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Morro Castle, Havana, and Nassau; Munric, Havana, Cardones and Matanzas; Havana, Havana.

## High Class Redfern Corsets at January Corset Prices

The Redfern Corset Shop offers an opportunity to buy one of these choice corsets at much less than the regular prices.

Several excellent models, new in design, for various figures—are offered at these exceptionally low prices for high class corsets, owing to the fact that the materials cannot be repeated, and the space must be available before the close of this month for designs of other materials.

We hope you will take advantage of this opportunity—if so, you will indeed be most happy in your choice.

\$3.25 \$4.75 \$6.75  
Every Corset Fitted

## REDFERN CORSET SHOP

510 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
(Just above 42nd Street)

NOTE—A few pretty and practical brassieres displayed on the tables at very low prices.



## Arrow form fit Collars

Curve cut to fit shoulders and neck—will not chafe shirt—waistcoat cannot rise up under collar.

2 for 30 cents  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS, TROY, N. Y.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TWO GAMES IN HOCKEY LEAGUE TITLE SERIES

Arena Hockey Club Meets Boston Hockey Club in Boston While St. Nicholas Plays Irish-American in New York

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE				
(Boston Division)				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Boston A. C.	2	0	1.000	
Boston H. C.	0	1	.000	
Arena H. C.	0	1	.000	
(New York Division)				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Irish-American A. C.	0	1	.000	
Crescent A. C.	1	0	1.000	
St. Nicholas A. C.	0	1	.000	
Hockey Club of N. Y.	0	1	.000	

Two games are scheduled to be played tonight in the Amateur Hockey League championship preliminary series, one in the Boston division and the other in the New York division. In the Boston section Arena Hockey Club is due to meet the Boston Hockey Club in the Boston Arena while in the New York division the St. Nicholas Skating Club will meet the Irish-American Athletic Club in the St. Nicholas rink.

First place in the Boston division cannot be affected no matter how this evening's game comes out, as the Boston Athletic Association has a commanding lead in this section, having won two games, one at the expense of each of the two teams which are playing this evening. The winner of this game will take second place in the standing. The game should be a hard-fought one, as the two teams appear to be pretty well matched. Neither is at present in the same class with the B. A. A. seven. Should Phillips, the former Harvard varsity star, get into the hockey club lineup, that team will enter the game a slight favorite to win. The Arena Hockey Club players are not in the best of shape for a hard game.

The New York game is expected to have quite a bearing on the standing of the four teams in that division. Irish-American and Crescent A. C. are just now leading the standing with one victory to the credit of each. Based on the showing made in the games already played, Irish-American should have little difficulty in winning this evening, and the real battles for the right to represent New York in the final round with the Boston winner taking place when Irish-American meets Crescent A. C. next Friday and Feb. 13.

There does not appear to be any one player in the league to date who is much superior over the others so far as the scoring of individual points is concerned. Four games have been played to date and 22 goals have been made. There are now five players tied for leadership in the standing, with two goals to the credit of each, and three of the five are in the Boston division. The five players are Skilton and Osgood of the Boston A. C., Smart of the Boston H. C., and McCarthy and Sands of the Crescent A. C. The list follows:

Player and club	Goals
Skilton, Boston A. C.	2
Osgood, Boston A. C.	2
Smart, Boston H. C.	2
McCarthy, Crescent A. C.	2
Sands, Boston A. C.	2
Abraham, Irish-American A. C.	1
Smith, Irish-American A. C.	1
Powers, Irish-American A. C.	1
Britton, Hockey Club of N. Y.	1
George, Hockey Club of N. Y.	1
Tuck, Boston A. C.	1
Huntington, Boston A. C.	1
Clifford, Boston H. C.	1
Morgan, St. Nicholas A. C.	1
Desjardins, Crescent A. C.	1
Conway, Crescent A. C.	1

## MINOR LEAGUES PROPOSE TO HAVE NEW COMMISSION

CHICAGO, Ill.—A movement to abolish the present governing board of the National Association of Minor Leagues and create a new board of three members to rule the minors was launched at a meeting Tuesday of the presidents of the Central and Three I leagues, and the Central Association.

The plan was proposed by A. R. Tearney, president of the Three I league, who contended that the present minor league board of 11 members is too unwieldy and that it is unable properly to serve the interests of the minor leagues throughout the United States. The board, he said, seldom meets and its members serve without salary, they do not devote the proper attention to questions confronting the smaller baseball organizations.

President Tearney advocated that the present board be empowered with absolute rule and that its members be remunerated so that they could devote their entire time to the sport. "It would be a national commission to the minor leagues," Tearney said.

**NEBRASKA TO PLAY MICHIGAN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Nebraska will fill one of the puzzling vacant places on the University of Michigan football schedule, playing at Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, it was announced here Tuesday.

**ANNAPOLIS VS. SWARTHMORE**

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy basketball team meets Swarthmore here this evening in their annual game. Annapolis has made a very strong showing in this sport this winter and expects to add another victory to its long list this evening.

## ENGLISH CLUBS PLAY IN HOLIDAY FOOTBALL GAMES

Matches of Dec. 26 Are Generally Return Fixtures of Those Played on the Previous Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Holiday football was continued among the English clubs on Tuesday, Dec. 26, the matches being generally return fixtures of those played on the previous day. In the association game between West Ham and Chelsea great interest was displayed. Having drawn at Chelsea the previous day West Ham were confident of their ability to win on their own enclosure. This they succeeded in doing by 2 goals to 0. S. Puddefoot, the center forward, obtaining both goals.

Millwall improved their position by defeating Watford, 6 to 1, and Fulham repeated their goal-scoring performance with a 5 to 1 win over Luton. Tottenham also got 5 goals to Brentford's 2, a performance almost as good as that of the previous day. The Arsenal were only able to make a goalless draw with Queen's Park Rangers and the match between Southampton and the Palace ended like the previous day's fixture in a draw of 2 all. The remaining game, between Portsmouth and Clapton Orient was won by the former, 2 goals to 0.

Record to Tuesday, Dec. 26 (Inclusive)

West Ham United	20	17	2	1	36	59	17
Millwall	20	14	2	4	30	44	21
Chelsea	19	12	3	4	27	48	19
Southampton	19	9	4	4	24	35	32
Fulham	18	11	0	7	22	57	24
Tottenham Hotspur	20	10	2	8	22	49	40
Luton Town	18	10	1	7	21	48	25
The Arsenal	18	6	4	8	16	23	29
Crystal Palace	18	5	6	8	15	29	39
Watford	18	4	4	10	12	23	51
Queens Park Rangers	18	4	2	12	10	21	47
Clapton Orient	19	2	6	14	10	17	44
Portsmouth	19	3	3	13	9	27	50
Brentford	18	3	2	13	8	21	54

A full program was played in the Midland section of the league and several clubs repeated their successes of the day before. Leeds City, the leaders, vanquished Bradford City 3 goals to 0 before 10,000 spectators, and Birmingham were again beaten by Rotherham County 3 to 1. Bradford succeeded in making a goalless draw at Huddersfield. Of the Sheffield clubs, the United won against Chesterfield 4 to 1, but the Wednesday were beaten 4 to 0 at Lincoln. All the latter's goals being scored by Parrish. Barnsley trounced Leicester Fosse 5 to 0. R. Burkinshaw scoring three for the winners inside five minutes. Notts County, dealt with Hull City effectively and won by 7 to 1, while the Forest succeeded in making a draw of 1 all at Grimsby. In the Lancashire section of the league the only game was that between Southport Central and Liverpool, which the former won 1 to 0. A non-league match was arranged as a holiday spectacle, between West Bromwich Albion and Aston Villa. West Bromwich won 5 to 1.

## ILLINOIS WINS FROM CHICAGO AT BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—University of Illinois won its fourth straight game in the Western Conference basketball championship series here Tuesday evening when the Illini defeated the University of Chicago, 20 to 10. The Illinois five was quite a bit superior to Chicago, and, despite the fact that the Maroon players worked hard, they had little success in caging the ball. In the first half of the game, the Maroons made only one basket. After Illinois had secured enough points to make victory sure, they played to kill time. Alwood and Ralph Woods were the stars of the game and between them they scored more points than all the other players put together. Alwood made five goals from the floor, while Ralph Woods made two and added four goals from fouls. The summary:

ILLINOIS	CHICAGO
Ralph Woods, f.	Parker Schneider, f.
Alwood, c.	Rothermel, McCaughy
Ray Woods, g.	Townley
Halas, g.	Bent
Goals from floor, Alwood 5, Ralph Woods 2, Schneider, for Illinois; Bent 2, Townley, for Chicago; Goals from foul, Ralph Woods 2, for Illinois; Townley 4, for Chicago	

**SPRINGFIELD DEFEATS YALE**

HARTFORD, Conn.—Springfield Training School defeated the speedy Yale basketball team, 54 to 51 Tuesday night. Yale started a rally in the last seven minutes of play, but failed to overcome the big lead Springfield secured in the first half. Taylor, for Springfield, was the star. Olsen, the forward of the Yale team, showed up best for the losers.

**ST. MARKS WINS CONTEST**

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—St. Marks School defeated the Harvard freshman scrub hockey team here Tuesday afternoon, 8 to 0. Cleveland of Harvard played a fast game, but was unable to score against the home team. Bigelow and Gaston of St. Marks were the stars, Gaston getting three goals to his credit.

**TRACK MEET AT BROWN**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Candidates for the Brown University track team are scheduled to take part today in a preliminary board track meet at Andrews Field. A large number of athletes is expected to compete as track is attracting more attention than usual this winter.

## STRIKE MAY BE CALLED FEB. 20, SAYS D. L. FULTZ

President of Baseball Players Fraternity Gives Out a Statement to That Effect

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I just wish I could show you, some of the letters I have received from star baseball players who say they are behind me in every move I make toward a strike," said D. L. Fultz in answer to an inquiry regarding the real strength of the Baseball Players Fraternity.

"I wouldn't tell you how many members of the fraternity have given their word not to report, but I will say this much: I am receiving answers every day to cards I sent out some time ago. Every player urges me to go to the limit."

"I just received a telegram telling of a meeting of 20 baseball players in New Orleans. The message said the men had voted unanimously to uphold my action, no matter what I do."

"Baseball men have been talking about the probability of men reporting at the training camps and the probable date of a strike. They say the first day will find every man under contract. Feb. 20 will settle that question. The Chicago Cubs are due to start for Pasadena, Cal., to go into training on that date. No member of the fraternity who is a member of that club will start on the trip unless concessions are made. There will be no training for any club until things are adjusted."

"We have received many requests for information from players who are under contract. They want to know what they shall do. We have told them to go ahead and live up to their contract—to report to the training camps. They can help us more in that way."

President Fultz was informed that B. B. Johnson, president of the American League said he was glad to hear the fraternity had decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, because it would give magnates a chance to standardize wage scales.

"I don't exactly know what he means by that," Fultz said. "Just how he could qualify pay is something I can't fathom."

Mr. Fultz said he had been assured by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor will back the fraternity all through its fight.

"He didn't tell me just what would be done," Fultz said. "I didn't ask him. I know it will be plenty."

## SALARY SYSTEM WILL END WITH PROPOSED MOVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That affiliation of the Baseball Players Fraternity with the American Federation of Labor will end the present salary system of professional baseball whereby the best players receive big salaries for their work is the opinion of B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, as expressed here Tuesday in a discussion of President Fultz' plan to have the Baseball Players Fraternity unionized. He asserted the change would mean that a union scale of wages would be paid to the stars and the average player, in accordance with the amount of money his position called for. He doubted if the stars of the game would make such an agreement.

President Johnson recalled that in the old National league wages were standardized when owners found it difficult to pay the large salaries some players received years ago, and cited the case of McPhee, the famous Cincinnati second baseman, who, he said, had to be satisfied with the same pay that players of less skill received.

Under the plan at that time, President Johnson declared, outfielders got a certain sum and infielders another amount. President Johnson said he was unwilling to believe that present-day ball players, drawing large salaries, would be content to equalize their earning abilities with players who just manage to hang on to the major leagues.

President Johnson said he hoped Samuel Gompers would first consult with his associates before taking up the proposal seriously, adding that the American league has never been antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor.

## YALE CREW MEN FAVOR LONG RACE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's rowing committee has officially denied that Yale will favor decreasing the distance of the four-mile race. The proposition to lower it to three miles is officially discouraged. The statement follows:

"The Yale rowing committee wish to deny reports circulated concerning Yale's unfavorable attitude toward four-mile races. These reports are without any authority from the Yale rowing staff. At this time both the coaches and men are strongly in favor of the longer distance races."

**MANY TO ENTER TOURNAMENT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The annual tournament of the International Bowling Association will be held here the week beginning Feb. 10. Secretary T. J. Gronewold expects 300 five-men teams to enter, of which the Twin Cities alone will furnish 200. Bowlers will be here from Omaha, Chicago, Sioux City, Duluth, Superior, Des Moines and Milwaukee.

## COLUMBIA AND YALE CLUBS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (Class B)				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Yale Club	2	1	.750	
Columbia Club	2	1	.750	
Princeton Club	1	3	.250	
Crescent A. C.	1	3	.250	

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia and Yale clubs are today tied for first place in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association interclub team championship series of 1916-17 following the unexpected victory secured by the Crescent Athletic Club in its match with the Yale Club on the Crescent courts Tuesday by 3 matches to 2. This was the second time these teams had met this year, Yale winning before by 3 matches to 2. The Columbia Club won its match with the Princeton Club on the Columbia courts yesterday by 3 to 2.

The defeat of O. L. Guernsey and J. C. Tomlinson Jr., the most dependable members of the EHL combination, caused Yale's defeat. Guernsey failed to solve the attack of James Doig, who played in especially good form, winning by scores of 15-12, 15-10. Tomlinson failed to hold the pace against Allen Baxter Jr., after he had captured the first game. The scores were 16-17, 15-18, 15-11.

Harold Rowe made the Crescent victory possible by winning the odd match from Harry Greene by a score of 15-8, 8-15, 15-10. The summary follows:

**CRESCENT A. C. VS. YALE CLUB**

H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, defeated K. Vaughn, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.

E. Hudson, Yale Club, defeated D. E. Cruise, Crescent A. C., 8-15, 15-8, 15-8.

James Doig, Crescent A. C., defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-10.

Harold Rowe, Crescent A. C., defeated Harold Greene, Yale Club, 15-8, 8-15, 15-10.

Allen Baxter Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, 16-17, 15-18, 15-11.

**COLUMBIA CLUB VS. PRINCETON CLUB**

H. Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-5, 15-12.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 7-15, 18-16, 15-11.

Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, 15-0, 15-11.

R. L. Streiblich, Columbia Club, defeated A. J. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, 15-6, 15-11.

A. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated R. Holland, Princeton Club, 15-7, 15-4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin will have its first fencing match of the season with Harvard at Cambridge, Mass., Friday. There has been a squad of a dozen men practicing since November, and as three of these are veterans, the prospects are good this winter. Three matches have been arranged by Captain-Manager J. E. Gray '18. In addition to the Harvard match Friday, Bowdoin will fence Yale on Feb. 10 at New Haven, and on Feb. 28 the Springfield Training School will come to Brunswick for the first match in two years.

The athletic council withdrew most of the fencing appropriation last year, but there is still considerable interest in the sport. There has been talk of recognizing hockey instead of fencing, but no definite steps have been taken. The candidates for the team this year are: A. L. Allen '18, J. E. Gray '18, H. C. Haskell '18, H. T. Moores '18, R. T. Scholberg '18, J. B. Sloggett '18, L. A. Burleigh '19, G. S. Hargraves '19, J. F. Ingraham '19, A. F. Rollins '19 and G. C. Denett '20. Gray, Moores and Hargraves are veterans and will probably be picked for the Harvard trip.

**SEASON TO OPEN EARLY IN APRIL**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The schedule committees of the National and American leagues completed their work at a meeting at the Republican Club Tuesday. The committee announced that the season would open on Wednesday, April 11, which is earlier than the opening date in the last few seasons. Other details of the schedule will not be given out officially until the two leagues hold their meetings here early in February.

It is believed, however, that the New York Giants will open their season at the Polo Grounds with Brooklyn, while the New York Americans will open the season with the Athletics in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Nationals will open the season in Boston, while the World's Champion Red Sox will open at Washington.

## HARVARD HOLDS WRESTLING MEET

Some interesting wrestling matches took place in the Harvard University novice meet held in the Hemenway Gymnasium Tuesday. The chief bout was in the 175-pound class where Stanley Burnham, the varsity football half-back, defeated E. H. Kelton. The summary:

115-Pound Class—M. J. Meyer defeated W. R. Smart.

125-Pound Class—H. L. Ertlinger won by default.

135-Pound Class—R. W. Killam defeated E. Ertlinger.

145-Pound Class—H. G. Killam defeated L. A. Head.

175-Pound Class—Stanley Burnham defeated E. H. Kelton.

**SYRACUSE 17, ROCHESTER 16**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University defeated the University of Rochester basketball team, 17 to 16, here Tuesday night.

## CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD PLAY IS VERY CLOSE

G. W. Spear and C. B. Terry Leading National Class C Tournament—Clear Record

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. W. Spear and C. B. Terry are the leaders in the National Class C 18.2 amateur billiard tournament which is being contested in this city, each having thus far been unmarked by defeat, while the record of victories credited to each is the same. Spear won his third victory of the tournament Tuesday afternoon, when he defeated I. I. Lewine by 200 to 164, the winner's average being 4 24-44, and the loser's 3 35-43.

In the evening Terry made his advance over the Columbia University player, Julian Rice. Terry, who has twice held the championship, won by a score of 200 to 152, and averaged 4 8-48. The average by Rice was 3 11-47, the lowest that he has made in the present competition. The third game of the day brought together C. P. Mathews and F. A. Unger. The former defeated Unger, 200 to 145. Mathews' average was 5 20-36, while Unger's was 4 5-35.

The match which aroused the keenest interest was that between Terry and Rice. These two were looked upon as the most formidable players in the event, and the match between them drew a big following of enthusiasts. Terry realized that his rival was an expert, and he played careful billiards. For 27 innings there was little to choose between the men, Terry in that inning having a lead of only 3 points. The next 10 innings, however, proved unfavorable to Rice. His stroke had at no time been working smoothly, and his efforts at close work were deprived of effectiveness through uncertainty on easy shots.

From the twenty-seventh inning to the thirty-fourth the Columbia student was the victor, and the match, which could make only 14 points, and although Terry did not amass big clusters, he counted with consistency, and his steady play ran up a big lead which Rice was never able to overcome. Toward the last Rice had several opportunities for runs, but now and again he failed to take advantage of them, either because of playing the wrong shot at a critical moment, or because he could not execute with certainty.

## FRATERNITY MEN HAVE CONFERENCE WHICH IS SECRET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fourteen major and minor league baseball players who met here last night to discuss the threatened baseball war, verbally agreed to stick by the Baseball Players Fraternity and go out on strike in case one is called.

According to Pitcher Al Demaree, meetings will be called at other cities this week to discuss the situation. An important one is to be held at Buffalo Thursday, he said.

A letter from President D. L. Fultz, which was read at the meeting, is couched with secrecy. Neither Demaree nor any of the players would make its contents public without Fultz' permission.

The players at the meeting were: Demaree, Vern Clemens and James Archer of the Cubs; Joseph Leonard, Washington; R. Roth, Cleveland; John Smith, St. Louis Nationals; Jeff Pfeiffer, Brooklyn; George Perring, Toledo; B. F. Dyer, Denver; John Lovell, Kansas City; Leo Murphy, Columbus; Fred Herbert, Toronto; A. Rohrer, Lincoln, and M. Heckler, former international leaguer.

## DARTMOUTH STAR HAS OFFERS TO TEACH FOOTBALL

HANOVER, N. H.—T. L. Cotton of Lingie, Wyo., for the past three seasons star tackle on the Dartmouth varsity football team, was asked by Lawrence Bankart, '10, Tuesday, to name his terms to assist in coaching the Colgate College eleven next fall. Cotton has also received an offer from Physical Director Hicks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to coach the line men at that college. He will consider both offers carefully before closing definitely either way, especially as he is a track man of considerable ability, having won his "D" in the weight events last spring, and must not imperil his amateur status.

In college activities Cotton is president of the Dartmouth Christian Association and a member of Palaeoptus, the student governing body, and the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Coach Bankart's invitation gives the idea that the Colgate coach is still interested in the future teams at Hamilton, at least to a certain extent.

**J. J. SAUNDERS ELECTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. J. Saunders has been reelected president of the Louisville Amateur Baseball Association. Other officers are W. T. Baker, vice-president; E. M. Ritter, second vice-president; Maj. J. H. Leathers, treasurer; Lew Ulrich, secretary; Joseph Simmer, recording secretary, and B. J. Brumleve, chairman of the executive committee.

**TWO PITCHERS ARE TRADED**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An announcement was made Tuesday that Pitcher Albert Demaree of the Philadelphia Nationals had been traded to the Chicago Nationals for Pitcher James Lavender. No money consideration was involved, it was said.

## AMES CONCEDED A POSSIBILITY IN BASKETBALL

Result of First Two Championship Contests in Missouri Valley Conference Leaves Race in Unsettled Condition

M. V. C. BASKETBALL STANDING				
School	Won	Lost	Pct.	
Missouri	1	1	.500	
Ames	1	1	.500	
Kansas	0	0	.000	
Nebraska	0	0	.000	
Drake	0	0	.000	
K. S. A. C.	0	0	.000	
Washington	0	0	.000	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The two games of the opening series in Missouri Valley Conference basketball resulted in the teams from the University of Missouri and Ames Agricultural College heading the percentage column on equal terms. Each won one game of the series played at Columbia last week.

Ames had been conceded a possibility in the race for Conference championship largely because of the uniform excellence of Ames' teams. This was the only basis for making conclusions, as her team this year is practically a new one. It came as a bit of a surprise, however, that against the supposedly unusual five representing the University of Missouri this year Ames held Missouri to a very close score in the first game and then stepped in and took the second. Ames stock is decidedly higher in the Valley now than a week ago.

In the first game of the Columbia series, played Friday night, Missouri was the victor by a score of 28 to 24. No harder fought or more spectacular game of basketball was ever played in Rothwell gymnasium. In the second game, played Saturday night, Ames reversed the situation and won the game by a score of 24 to 21.

Altogether, this first Conference series was productive of many more thrills and much more good basketball than is usual for early season contests. Also, it showed that Ames will be a serious contender in the race for the basketball title of the M. V. C. and brought to light several new and hitherto unheard-of players who are sure to become stars.

Kansas University won two games last week, but neither of them was against a Conference team, so the victories are worth little except as they indicate the strength of Kansas. The first game was a runaway victory over Washburn College by a score of 55 to 9. Washburn, to be sure, has a fairly weak team, but K. U. showed real promise in the way the ball was handled



## SOCIALISTS OF FRANCE DISCUSS ENEMY RELATIONS

Seine Department Shows Divided Opinion on Question of Renewing Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—At the recent congress of Socialists for the Department of the Seine at which M. Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; M. Renaudel, the editor of L'Humanité, and other great leaders of the French Socialist movement were present, the statements generally made may be accepted as a forecast of the ideas that will be put forth at the forthcoming annual national congress of French Socialists. The main issue at stake was as to the two points of view that existed amongst the Socialists themselves with regard to the question of the resumption of international relations. A subsidiary question which was discussed in the morning sitting was that of the Socialist official newspaper, L'Humanité. M. Vertueil, one of the delegates, formally protested that the views of those Socialists who were included in the minority group had a right to be represented in their official newspaper, but that up to the present it was exclusively monopolized by the group who formed the majority. M. Renaudel, the editor of L'Humanité, replied by asserting the contrary, stating a number of facts to prove that the minority group were represented both on the board of directors and in the editorial department by M. Sixte-Quenin, who was in fact one of the most-listened-to members of the minority party. This and various other minor questions were disposed of before lunch, after which the vital part of the business of the congress commenced.

The questions of economic organization after the war and the resumption of relations with the German Socialists and with the Socialist organization of other enemy countries were fully discussed. The discussion of the latter subject revealed that in the federation itself there were various currents of opinion which were finally formulated into the following proposals: 1. That of the majority, strictly and simply confirming the published previous decisions of the French Socialist Party. 2. A proposal to resumption of international relations on a limited scale. 3. Another proposal emanating from a very small group, known as the Zimmerwald group, who favored relations being resumed as quickly as possible.

M. Marcel Sembat said that in his own name and as a delegate of the federation he did not misunderstand the courageous protestation of the German Socialist minority, but he could not refrain from saying that the question of their renewing relations could only be considered with regard to the majority group, and the attitude of the latter upon the matter of the present wholesale deportation demanded very serious examination. He hoped that after the war there would be active intimacy between the democratic nations, whose influence would be great for the peace of the world and for the formation of the Europe of the future. By far the most interesting speech made at the congress was that of M. Georges Weill, the former deputy to the Reichstag for Metz. He cautioned the French Socialists to be on their guard against the general tendencies of the German Socialist Party, which did not share the idealism of the French Socialists. Each of them had entirely opposite traditions.

In Germany the survival of the feudal system impelled them towards war, much more than did capitalism. The speaker stated that Alsace and Lorraine had a distinct individuality and a different intellectual culture to that of Germany. This came from their French connection. They owed much at this point to the French Revolution. The title "Social-Democratic" had no real democratic idea, no true political passion at the back of it. French and German Socialists both spoke the same language, employing the same vocabulary, but the words had not the same significance in both countries. The German Socialist Party, M. Weill said, recruited itself mainly from the working classes which were attracted by social legislation, promises of labor insurance and many other pecuniary advantages; but finally they accepted quite easily along with these a control and even a subordination which would be intolerable to French workmen, who loved liberty with no less ardor than they loved prosperity.

M. Weill cited two examples of pacifism and of the absence of all democratic sentiment in the German Socialist world. The first was taken from the attitude of the workmen's delegates at the Social Congress of Lens, where Frank and Rosa Luxemburg proposed to have recourse to a general strike for the enforcement of universal suffrage in Prussia. The workmen's delegates replied that they were not going to jeopardize the advantages obtained by their organization, or risk the immense outlay of expenditure which a general strike would necessitate, by embarking upon a negotiation as foreign to the workmen's interests, strictly speaking, as that which had in view the accomplishment of universal suffrage.

The next example was that of the affair of Saverne, which touched the interest of every citizen, for there one saw the military authority hold in check and even baffle civil power and the Reichstag itself unable to do anything. The only result was that the delinquent military officers were congratulated and the civil officers disgraced. Against this outrage neither the Socialists nor any of the Liberals had the courage to do anything.

This was the German workman such as history had made him. In Alsace and Lorraine, however, where the workmen were in accord with

those of France and with the real democratic spirit, they differed absolutely from those of Germany. The people of Alsace and Lorraine had a long experience and tradition of liberty behind them. They had retained their democratic feelings and civic conscience, which were entirely absent in the German, who was simply a subject, but not a citizen. M. Weill concluded by saying that to awaken in the German workman a revolutionary conscience and the democratic ideal which he completely lacked today would require a great shock. Nothing in fact, but a great material defeat would ever rouse them to the point of demanding an account from their superiors. Until by some such means they showed that they were seeking liberty in its true sense, the call of the French Socialist would fall "upon deaf German ears" and all hope of united action in the cause of peace and liberty would be vain.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John T. Adams of Dubuque, Ia., who has been elected vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee with special supervision of the Western field, has been a member of the national committee since 1912, and is no novice in politics, having been a loyal lieutenant of Senator Allison when he was the dominant figure in Iowa politics. In the 1912 presidential campaign Mr. Adams was a vigorous promoter of the candidacy of Mr. Taft. His choice for the post to which he has just been summoned is due, so it is said by the national committee, to the hope that he will be able to bring together the "Stalwarts" and the "Progressives" of the interior and West, and thus better the party's prospects in coming national and State campaigns. Mr. Adams is a native of Dubuque, who entered business following graduation from high school, and he has prospered as a manufacturer.

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, just named by Governor Whitman of New York to be associate judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and immediately confirmed by the Senate, is a Jew, and a native of New York. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1889, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced with success until 1913, when he was elected by the people to the State Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Cardozo is a thinker, and an author of a book dealing with the jurisdiction of the court to which he has just been named.

Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, who is returning home on a furlough, has been in Copenhagen giving satisfactory service since 1907. He is a Philadelphian, and from 1877 to 1888 was connected with newspapers. Then he was called to teach English literature in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and remained there until 1895, when he took a similar chair in another university, and it was then that President Roosevelt asked him to enter the diplomatic service. Naturally he has become much interested in the social and political evolution of Denmark and its distinctive methods of promoting thrift, rural development, agriculture, and the like; and of late years he has visited the United States with the distinct aim of educating public officials and the public to the advantages of the Danish methods. In this work he has cooperated with the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Egan has been a prolific author of fiction and of verse. He has done creditable work in translation, and has had many honors from associations. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K. C., Liberal member for Leicester since 1913, the new British Solicitor-General, is a lawyer who has come quite rapidly to the front in a very short time. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and University College, Oxford, where, after a successful scholastic career, he received his degree in 1896. Several years of literary work followed, and in 1902, he was called to the bar. Joining the Northern circuit, he speedily built up a large practice, and his name now figures in a great number of the big cases.

William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York City, who now is specially prominent in organizing and addressing meetings of the clergy and of the laity to protest against the deportation of Belgians, and to urge formal action by the United States, is a Southerner, whose first parish was in Redlands, Cal. Then he was called to be professor of dogmatic theology in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., where he remained from 1893 to 1895. Later he had parishes in Pennsylvania and Nashville, and in 1903 he was called to New York City to take charge of one of the chapels of Trinity Parish. He became assistant rector, and, in 1908, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix as rector. He represents the high, but not the extremely high, section of the Protestant Episcopal Church in what is said to be the wealthiest diocese of that body in the United States. On many social issues of the day he is a progressive.

Charles J. Vopicka, who has been United States Minister to Rumania (and Serbia and Bulgaria as well) since 1913, has been ordered by the German Government to withdraw from Bucharest; and the issue thus raised is now being dealt with by the State Department at Washington. Mr. Vopicka is a Bohemian, who arrived in the United States in 1889, settled in Chicago in 1891. Entering business there, he prospered as a buyer and seller of real estate, and as a banker doing business mainly with his compatriots resident in Chicago, of whom there are many. Entering politics, he won a place on the school board, and as a park commissioner. His civic interest was shown in his labors as a member of the Board of Local Improvements.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The Massachusetts Library Club at a special meeting held in the Boston Public Library last Friday went on record as being opposed to the inclusion of library employees under civil service rules. Both sides of the question were discussed at length and resolutions adopted protesting against the proposed action of the Civil Service Commission on the ground that no need exists for such action, and that the qualifications of a good librarian are such as cannot satisfactorily be tested by civil service examinations. In line with these resolutions the librarians of the State will make a determined effort to have a bill passed this session by the Massachusetts Legislature adding library employees to the list of public servants exempt from civil service examinations.

The next meeting of the club will be held in Waltham, Thursday, Jan. 25. "Library Commission Work and Literature of the European War" will be discussed in the morning, and "Purity of the English Language as Used by Modern Writers" in the afternoon. The members will have an opportunity of inspecting the new Waltham library, which has many fine, unusual features.

Interesting news regarding the Omaha Public Library comes from Miss Edith Tobitt, the librarian, who writes: "The technical books in the library have been shelved in a room separate from the regular book stack and are being featured as a library of technology. This move is meeting with the approval of mechanics and others interested in this class of books, and the department may eventually become one of the strong features of the library."

"This is the second year of the high school library established and maintained jointly by the Board of Education and the Library Board," the librarian writes further. "Although it has been established this short time, it has grown to proportions which can meet the demands of the 2000 students at the Central High School. It occupies one of the finest rooms in the building on the second floor and is well equipped for service."

The public library has recently changed the time that a book may be retained from 14 to 28 days with the privilege of 28-day renewal.

A letter from Mrs. Alice G. Evans, librarian of the Decatur Public Library, Decatur, Ill., states that during the library's recent observance of Library Week, posters advertising the library and its resources were placed in many business houses and factories throughout the city, special slides were run in the motion picture theaters, displays of books and posters were shown in store windows, and letters were sent to the schools and to the ministers asking that they announce Library Week. A loan exhibit of rare and old books attracted much attention. Pamphlets about the use of the library, and book lists were distributed, story hours were held for children, and an evening address on "The Library and the Community," given the public by George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association.

An announcement in the Chicago Public Library Book Bulletin says that by unanimous vote of the Library Board, initial steps will be taken at once to put into effect a radical reorganization plan in Chicago, whose purpose will be to furnish library service within walking distance of home for every person in the City of Chicago who can read or wants to use books. At present more than one half the population by reason of distance can obtain library service only by riding on street cars both ways. Under the reorganization program there will be established five regional branches, 70 auxiliary or local branches, 100 industrial and commercial branches, 22 high school branches, 3000 classroom libraries and 100 special deposits or traveling collections which will be exchanged monthly, bimonthly or quarterly. Through this plan a maximum journey of 32 miles to consult special reference material, or to draw must be reduced, and an average of less than one mile will be established.

The last biennial report of the California State Library calls attention to the remarkable development of the county free-library system in California, stating that the plan is the most effective and far-reaching yet put forward in library work. The report predicts that in a few years every county in California and probably every school district will be organized and receiving in this way a more complete and economical library service than could be given in any other way.

An article by Miss Lucy Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, in the North Carolina Library Bulletin deals with the importance of the high school library, showing that it has thus far fallen so short of its duty that the average freshman in college knows almost nothing about finding material in the college library on a subject the professor has assigned him. If the library of the high school is ever to come into its own, the writer declares, and to be a high school what the college library is to the college, the real center and heart of the institution, not only librarians, but chiefly school boards, principals and teachers must see the importance of a well-organized and wisely administered library in every high school of the first class, both city and rural.

A unique way of bringing the public library to the attention of all classes of people was tried recently in Charlton, Ia. During the mornings of one week the telephone girls in

stead of the usual "Number Please" answered calls with the information, "This is Library Week."

Officers of the Montana Library Association for the coming year are: President, Miss Elizabeth P. Ritchie; Kallapell, vice-president, Miss Ruth Worden; Missoula, secretary, Miss Winifred Feigner; Missoula; treasurer, Miss Ruth Sultzer, Butte.

## RESEARCH WORK IN BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GREENOCK, Scotland.—In the course of an address before the Greenock Philosophical Society, Prof. Graham Kerr of the University of Glasgow touched upon the generalizations that had been made about humanist Britain and materialist Germany. The real distinction, he said, between the two nations lay in this, that Germany realized the enormous commercial value of pure physical science. The British, he admitted, realized at once the commercial value of applied science. If they heard of a man working at the problem of producing indiarubber artificially, or of driving a turbine by internal combustion, they saw the point at once, and agreed that the worker, if competent, should be given every help and encouragement. It did not, however, occur to them if they heard of a lonely Isaac Newton working in his college rooms at problems of pure mathematics, that he was laying the foundation for immense developments of navigation and therefore of commerce.

It was not that the Germans had the monopoly of ability in the direction of physical science, but simply that Germany realized and had long realized that physical science, and especially pure science, was profitable; that, however vast the sums expended on the encouragement and development of research, they would in due course be returned to her a thousandfold.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

The Long Ballot  
KANSAS CITY STAR.—Every voter, remembering the difficulties in making up his ticket at the last election, must agree with Henry Allen that the long ballot has proved undemocratic. We let the President choose his Secretary of State and Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. Why shouldn't we let the Governor choose his cabinet in the same way? Why expect to elect a county surveyor? Nobody would think of electing a city engineer. The democratic way is to elect the few men who decide on policies and then permit them to pick the best executives they can find.

Margarine  
VICTORIA (B. C.) COLONIST.—A demand for the use of margarine is growing in the eastern provinces. At present the sale of it in Canada is illegal. This is a survival of the time when the commodity was looked at askance by every person but those who manufactured it. The reason for the embargo upon it was that it was sold in many cases as butter. Margarine, and by the way the "g" in the word ought to be pronounced as it is in Margaret, is wholesome, and is both cheaper and keeps longer than butter. It is never likely to take the place of prime butter, for the latter has a quality which no other compound possesses.

Precious and Other Metals  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The production of gold in the United States, last year, fell below that of the year before by \$7,193,300. Silver was off, too. One explanation may be, so much gold from abroad was coming into the country that mining did not pay as well as usual. Gold is cheap to American consumers. Our real precious metals in this abnormal period are copper and iron. The output of nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of copper, in 1916, had twice the value of the production of the year before. The copper and iron together were worth more than \$1,000,000,000—which makes the \$92,000,000 worth of gold look like small change. The hitherto humble zinc from our mines was worth about as much as the gold and silver combined. The yellow metal will be restored to its throne some day, but just now the red copper and black iron are fighting for the crown.

Investigating High Prices  
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Almost every price investigation in this country has degenerated into a squabble as to just who is getting the profit on commodities from producer to consumer, and just what proportion of the profits goes to the various middlemen concerned. The public, however, is not so much concerned with who gets the money as with what the final price is. Is it fair? Is it reasonable? This, for the consumer, is the test of the distribution system. If products are to be handled on the most economical basis, there must be essential competition. This is the most important consideration for the ultimate buyer. If the constant watchdog is not working to guard against inflation, manipulation and abuse of power, the consumer is helpless. Investigations, therefore, should address themselves to finding out whether or not there is real competition, and if there is not, what is the best method of obtaining it.

CITY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A series of meetings is to be held at Washington Irving High School to interest the people of that district in the activities of the city departments. The meetings will take the form of an open forum and the audience will be requested to ask questions. At the first meeting they will be shown how a case of juvenile delinquency is handled. The series is under auspices of a committee affiliated with the Public Recreation Committee.

## GUSTAVE HERVE VIEWS THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Without being exactly enthusiastic with regard to the new ministry, it must be recognized, to be just, that the Briand Cabinet can already point to the fulfillment of several of the promises which it has made, says Gustave Hervé. The appointment of General Nivelle to command the armies on the French front answers to a very widespread demand for a change of method in the conduct of operations. Also we are at last to be rid of the political censorship. M. Ribot announces the fact in the Chamber. It is not any top soon, for the unintelligent manner in which the censorship has been conducted during the last few months had begun to make all criticism with regard to the Government impossible. Even in Russia the censorship is less arbitrary and less stupid than it is with us. I look upon the institution as a means of public safety. In common with all journalists I consider that it has a perfect right to censor diplomatic and military information and prevent any campaign for peace, which, at the present juncture, would be nothing less than treasonable to our army. But a censorship which prevents an independent press from issuing warnings or criticism of the Government, or from urging it to more energetic effort in the nature of a regular danger to the State.

The Government has at last perceived this and deserves to be congratulated. Worthy of strong approval also is the bill which gives the Government the power to enforce, by decree certain measures necessitated by the national defense. If Parliament wishes the Cabinet to be a war Cabinet, peace procedure, which obliges the Government to obtain the sanction of both the Senate and the Chamber before an important measure can be adopted, must be done away with. It is evident that the power of substituting decrees to laws cannot be bestowed, if no confidence is felt in the Government. Has Parliament confidence in the present Government? That is the question. If not, let it defeat the Cabinet, but if it has, then let it adopt the régime of decrees as soon as possible. France has no time to waste on speeches.

The first decree to be announced by the Government will be the requisition of alcohol for the needs of the national defense and the suppression of its consumption by the people. Alcohol is to be used in the manufacture of explosives for the liberation of the invaded provinces instead of being allowed to work havoc in the country. This is the kind of reform which France has been awaiting for the last 28 months. When this decree has been signed and issued M. Briand will be able one day to hand over the reins of government to a successor, feeling that he has put his name to as splendid a piece of national defense legislation as could be adopted in France at the present time. Such a victory as this over ourselves will have an immense influence on our future, an influence as beneficent as that of the battle of the Marne.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET HAS UNEVEN PRICE CHANGES

Irregularity Prominent, Although  
General Tone Becomes Firmer  
—Local List Does Not Move  
Far

New York stock market prices early today were decidedly irregular for a time and then a general rally set in. United States Steel common opened off a point, sagged a little lower and then rallied somewhat, although it showed a loss from yesterday's final figure. International Mercantile Marine preferred was decidedly weak, but made up all of its loss ground by the end of the first 15 minutes. Utah Copper also was very heavy soon after the opening, but recovered. Pittsburgh Coal and Maxwell common were fairly strong. Goodrich receded a point.

There were few substantial price changes in the local stock market in the fore part of today's session. The list was irregular.

Both markets continued to strengthen late in the first half hour. Maxwell rose 2 1/2 points in New York.

Price variations were wide and erratic. The bears made a vigorous drive during the forenoon and this was followed by a sharp upturn. Prices again receded and business toward midday slackened considerably. There was heavy trading in U. S. Steel, which, after opening down a point at 114, receded to 113 1/2 and then sold well above 115. The motor stocks were a feature. Willamette-Overland opened up 1/2 at 86 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. General Motors (new) opened up 1/2 at 116 and advanced 4 points further before midday. Studebaker opened up 1/2 at 108 1/2 and rose 2 points further. It receded more than a point toward midday. Chandler was unchanged at the opening at 99 and advanced nearly 4 points before midday. The copper was irregular.

Tamarack sold off a point in Boston to 57. Quincy, Osceola and Granby recorded gains before midday. Gulf common opened off 1/2 at 113 1/2 and after advancing a point to 114 1/2 declined to 113. Island Creek Coal rose more than a point.

The tone was easier at the beginning of the last hour and business quieted down considerably.

New York total sales, 766,600 shares; \$5,461,000 bonds.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Statist's index number for commodity prices was 137 at the close of 1916, a new high level and an advance of 29 points over 1915 number.

Worcester National Bank and Worcester Trust Company, Worcester, Mass., were merged as Worcester Bank & Trust Company, with capital of \$1,000,000 and deposits of \$200,000. John B. White, former state auditor, is president of the new bank.

Spanish Government and Bank of Spain, New York bankers learn, oppose any heavy importations of gold from this side for fear that a dangerous inflation of values might be produced in Spain and general economic situation disturbed.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1030	1060
Huckeye Pipe Line	110	115
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115
Ohio Oil	385	390
Pierce Oil Corporation	14 1/2	15 1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas	640	650
South Penn Oil	570	580
Standard Oil, California	385	390
Indiana	830	840
Kentucky	725	750
New Jersey	690	700
New York	275	280
Union Tank Line	98	100
Illinois Pipe	247	252

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 82 1/2, Elec Stor Bat 67 1/2, Gen Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 84 1/2, Lehigh Val 22 1/2, Lehigh Val pfd 24 1/2, Lake Superior 20 1/2, Phila Co 40 1/2, Phila Co pfd 41, Phila Elec 34, Phila Rpt 34 1/2, Phila Tr 82 1/2, Union Tract 47, United Gas Imp 89 1/2.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; strong west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Partly overcast tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Overcast tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature.

In storm warnings are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport. Disturbance over the St. Lawrence Valley moving east. Winds will be strong southwest and west, probably of gale force off the coast this afternoon and tonight.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 32; 10 a. m. 30; 12 noon 30

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon
Albany	32	30	30
Buffalo	32	30	30
Chicago	32	30	30
Cincinnati	32	30	30
Denver	32	30	30
Des Moines	32	30	30
Jacksonville	32	30	30
Kansas City	32	30	30
Nantucket	32	30	30

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:10; High water, 8:25 a. m.; 5:34 p. m.  
Sun sets 4:39; Low water, 5:54 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:29; Moon rises, 1:19 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:00 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	139	139	139	139
Ajax Rubber	72	72	72	72
Alaska Gold	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Alaska Ind.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	87	87	87	87
Am Chem pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am B Sugar	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am S. F. pf.	188	188	188	188
Am Can.	47	48 1/2	46 1/2	47
Am Can pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Col Oil pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am H. & L.	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Linseed.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Loco.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am S. S. pf.	99	100	99	100
Am Steel Fy.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Sugar.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel. 2	2	2	2	2
Am Woolen.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Wool pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Writ pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Zinc.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Anaconda.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast L.	117	117	117	117
At Gulf pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Bald Loco.	57	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
B. & O. pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Barrett rts.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Batholpa.	2	2	2	2
Beth Steel.	476	476	445	445
Beth Steel pf.	135	135	135	135
BF Goodrich.	58 1/2	59	57 1/2	58
BF Goodrich pf.	110	110	110	110
Brown Shoe.	67	67	67	67
Brown Sh. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Burns Bros.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Butte & Sup.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	56	56	55	55
Callahan Min.	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Can Pacific.	160 1/2	160 1/2	160	160
Can. Leather.	91 1/2	92	89 1/2	89 1/2
Chan Motor.	99	102 1/2	99	101 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
CM & ST Paul.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
CM & ST Paul pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ch. I. R. pf.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
C. & G. West pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ch. & N. W.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Chile Cop.	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chino Cop.	56	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col Fuel.	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Col Gas & El.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Con Coal M.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Con Can.	88	88	88	88
Con Gas.	132	133 1/2	132	133 1/2
Con Gas pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Cru Steel.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban C. Sug.	51 1/2	52	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cuban C. Sug. pf.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Deere pf.	99	99	99	99
Denver pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Det Edison.	140	140	140	140
Domes Min.	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Driggs-Sea.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	48	48	48	48
Gen Electric.	170	170	170	170
Gen Motors N.	116 1/2	120	115 1/2	117 1/2
G Motors pf. N.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Granby Min.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Green Can.	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Hartman Corp.	78	78	78	78
Harv of N. J.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
III Central.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Inspiration.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Con Cor.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int C. Cor. pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Int Met.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper.	45	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
In Paper pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Kan C. So. pf.	58	58	58	58
Kelley Tires.	60	60	60	60
Kenne Cop.	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kings Co. El.	120	120	120	120
Kings Co. El. 2 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lack Steel.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Le & W. pf.	48	48	48	48
Le & W. T. C.	24	24	24	24
Lehigh Val.	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Loose Wiles.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Long Island.	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Louis & N.	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Mackay Cos.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Max Motor.	56	56 1/2	56	56
Maxwell pf.	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Maxwell pf. 2 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
May Co.	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mex Petrol.	104	104 1/2	103	103 1/2
Miami.	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
MSP & SSM.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Mo & T.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mo Pacific.	15	15	15	15
Mo Pac Ct.	15	15	15	15
Mo Pac pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo Pac pf. 2 1/2	60	60 1/2	59	59
Mon Power.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nat Enamel.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Lead.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Nevada Con.	25	25	24	24
NY & Bk.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2

NY Central.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
NY N H & H.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	47	47 1/2
N & W.....	136 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
N & W pf.....	87	87	87	87
North Am.....	70	70	70	70
North Pac.....	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
N S Steel.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
O Citten Gas.....	104 1/2	105	104	105
Ont Silver.....	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
Owens BotM.....	100	100	99 1/2	100
Pacific Mail.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
PanAm P&T pf.....	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Penna.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	105	105	105	105
Pere Marq w/.....	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pere M pf w/.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73
Pere M 2d pf w/.....	55	55	55	55
Phila Co.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
PittsCoalctf.....	46 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2	49 1/2
P Coal pf ctf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed St.....	79	79	78	78 1/2
Press S pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Ray Con.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
Reading.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102
Rdg 1st pf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Repub I & S.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rep I & S pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Rumely.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Rumely pf.....	35	35	35	35
Ry Steel Sp.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Seab A L.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seab A L pf.....	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Shat Ari.....	27 1/2	28	26 1/2	26 1/2
*Sloss Shef.....	69	69	65	66
So Pacific.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
So Ry.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Ry pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
StL & S F.....	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Studebaker.....	108 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Stutz Motor.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
TennCo pf w/ 16.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Texas Co.....	234	235	231 1/2	232
Texas Pac.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Underwood.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Union B & P.....	124	124	124	124
Union Pac.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	144	144 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
United Fruit.....	150	150	150	150
UnRysSd pf.....	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
U S C I P.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
U S Realty.....	15	15	13 1/2	13 1/2
U S Rubber.....	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Rub pf.....	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S S & R.....	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel.....	114	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Utah Copper.....	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Sc.....	22	22	22	22
V I C & C.....	51	51	51	51
Wabash.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Wabash pf B.....	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Wabash pf A.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
W Maryland.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
West Union.....	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Westinghouse.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Westhouse rts.....	74	74	74	74
W & L E w/.....	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
W & L E 1st w/.....	50	50	50	50
Willys-Over.....	36 1/2	38	36 1/2	37 1/2
W-O pf.....	96 1/2	98	96 1/2	98
Wis Cent.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Wilworth pf.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Wor Pump.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GREATER WOOL  
BUYING NOW  
IN PROSPECT

Limited Operations Expected to  
Be Replaced Soon by Pur-  
chasing of Raw Material—  
Sheep Retained for Wool

The activity of the Boston wool market, as well as the quantity of wool sold, has been limited during the past week, but the outlook for the immediate future seems hopeful. Buying on a larger scale will undoubtedly be in progress soon, since buyers from all over the United States will enter this market for raw material soon. Mill representatives are the chief purchasers at present and then only to fill their immediate needs. Medium grades of wools have sold in a moderate degree and in the West buying continues in bargaining for wool on the sheep's backs. Some buyers in the West, however, have had only a small amount of wool purchased this way, since growers have been in several places unwilling to make any terms favorable to the would-be purchaser.

The greater demand for wool in the United States the past year and the high level of prices maintained has brought out the significant fact that less sheep are being slaughtered as the months go by. Lambs in six months yield a good cut of wool worth possibly \$2, while the slaughtered sheep brings about \$4. The total benefit in money that can be derived from the latter is the \$4, while the lambs in six months will bring almost as much money in wool. A greater interest is likely to be stimulated in sheep-raising after the conference to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., from Jan. 23-25, under the joint auspices of the State Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania Association of Stock and Dairymen. For the best fleeces produced on Pennsylvania farms the Philadelphia, Wool and Textile Association has offered prizes, and its president, A. C. Bigelow, will be one of the speakers at the conference. At first, the campaign will undoubtedly be confined to territory east of the Mississippi, but later is likely to be extended throughout the country.

There has been increased conservatism in all lines of buying, including, of course, the wool trade. This is, no doubt, partially due to so many peace moves and the developments of the new year will, in large part, depend on European conditions. At present, prices on all wools available remain remarkably firm and although the top prices seem to have been realized for the time being, there seems to be no anticlimax anticipated to follow in the wake of the exceptional prosperity.

Lack of cable advices here has not made the stir that such an announcement would make under ordinary conditions, since there was little possibility of foreign wools in any great quantity reaching the United States even before Great Britain took her own clips for purely governmental consumption.

Manufacturers just now have many orders on their books and in the majority of cases seem to be supplied also as far as raw material is concerned. It seems to be a fact, however, that no large amounts of surplus stocks are being laid aside, because almost all the goods that the mills are turning out is on order by dealers.

Full openings have in many cases taken place and those that have not so far are expected either the latter part of this week or the first of next. Repeat orders on spring of 1917 goods have shown a very good business, where firms were willing to fill them, but some mills have found it difficult to fill these orders at former quotations, owing to the strides that prices have made and the inroads on profits accruing therefrom.

South American wools, bought by many on the sheep's backs, are arriving from time to time at this port, and large consignments are on their way at present. It is understood. These wools, in some cases, have been transferred more than once from their original owners; this sometimes happening before the clip left South America at all.

Carpet wools are not as plentiful as carpet and rug manufacturers might wish, so that on some grades of rugs prices are likely to be raised. Increased difficulties in overseas shipping do not facilitate matters in this respect, especially when freight charges and insurance rates are on the upward trend.

United States Government in two weeks will award contracts on bids for 2000 blankets, 2400 undershirts, and 20,000 pairs of gloves, together with several other commodities needed by the army.

Dealers here are waiting patiently for the report from Great Britain in regard to what United States will be allowed to purchase in the way of colonial wools, tops and yarns. There are grave doubts as to whether the report will contain anything worth while for dealers in the United States to purchase, if the opportunity is given.

**BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE**  
Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:  
Exchanges ..... \$40,000,480 \$33,961,132  
Balances ..... 4,723,593 2,902,619  
Local United States Subtreasury credit balances at the Boston Clearing House today, \$198,755.

SHOE BUYERS  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Baltimore—M. and M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Avery.  
Bangor—H. P. Sawyer of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; with friends.  
Billings, Mont.—F. S. Todd; U. S.  
Binghamton—J. J. Burns of Binghamton Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.  
Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. E. Thing Co.; Lenox.  
Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.  
Charlotte, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Bruns.  
Charlotte, S. C.—W. F. Livingston; Avery.  
Charlottesville, S. C.—Robert C. Leiby; U. S.  
Chattanooga—A. F. Smock; U. S.  
Chicago—J. A. Ackerman of A. M. Rothchild & Co.; Parker.  
Chicago—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Lenox.  
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Son; Copley-Plaza.  
Chicago—J. F. Dumphrey of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.  
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; U. S.  
Chillicothe—A. E. Culter of Culter & Selp; U. S.  
Cleveland—W. H. Andrews of Andrews & Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Cleveland—Max Krohngold; U. S.  
Dallas, Tex.—B. Arnott; U. S.  
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.  
Detroit—A. W. Robinson; U. S.  
Detroit—G. A. Lindke of Lindke Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Duluth—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder and E. Esler of Snyder Boot & Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Evansville—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hilde Krause Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Grand Rapids—W. G. Logie of Rindge & Logie; U. S.  
Hamilton, Mont.—G. Butterfield; U. S.  
Harrisburg—John G. Pety of Forney Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Hartford—T. G. Mildren; U. S.  
Houston, Texas—John Buckley; Essex.  
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder, Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Indianapolis—J. E. Welsh of Efronmason & Welsh; U. S.  
Jacksonville—S. Grossman; U. S.  
Kansas City—B. F. Smith of Jones Stores; Thorn.  
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Ellett, Kendall Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Knoxville—H. B. Hill of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.; Essex.  
Knoxville—Frank Preston and R. B. McCallie of Hayes Henson Co.; Lenox.  
Lancaster—J. M. Davidson of Lang & Davidson; U. S.  
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Daves Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg—Dexter Oley of George D'Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Madison, Ind.—F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.  
Memphis—M. A. Weiss; Essex.  
Memphis—W. M. Perkins; U. S.  
Mobile, Ala.—J. S. Simon; U. S.  
Montgomery—Charles I. Levy, of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Mt. Savoy, Ind.—Clinton Uhl of Maryland Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Nashville—L. and M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.  
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.  
New Orleans—R. Roberts of Leon Godeaux Clothing Co.; Adams.  
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.  
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.  
New York—S. Cuatara; U. S.  
New York—B. Cohen; U. S.  
New York—T. W. Downing and W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.  
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.  
Philadelphia—Andrew G. Kuenzel; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—R. H. Heltgen; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray & Co., Inc.; Adams.  
Pittsburgh—T. Mercer of P. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.  
Plattsburg—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.  
Portland, Ore.—H. L. and R. G. Pithan of Pithan Barker Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Porto Rico—E. Gonzales of Gonzales Martinez & Co.; U. S.  
Porto Rico—E. Alvarez; U. S.  
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.  
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracey Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.  
Rome, Ga.—S. Burney; U. S.  
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.  
San Francisco—Chas. Williams of Williams Havin Shoe Co.; Tour.  
San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nicklesburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln St.  
Schenectady—J. L. Patton & M. W. Hall of Patton & Hall; U. S.  
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.  
Scranton—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Sons; U. S.  
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
St. Louis—Charles Block; U. S.  
St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner of E. E. Litz; Essex.  
St. Louis—J. Mathis; U. S.  
St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.  
St. Paul—D. B. Thrig; U. S.  
Syracuse—L. W. Allen of F. E. Allen & Son; U. S.  
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of The Alsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Utica—F. J. Bowne and H. J. Williams of Bowne & Williams Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Utica—H. D. and R. C. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—T. S. McHale; U. S.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. and George Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
York—E. Reinberg of E. Reinberg & Co.; U. S.

**LEATHER BUYERS**  
Bangor—Joseph A. White of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.  
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln St.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 146 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

United States in 1916 for first time outsold Great Britain in competition for Argentine foreign trade. Totals for each country were close to \$45,000,000.

CAUTION BIG  
FACTOR NOW  
IN BUSINESS

Dealers Do Not Desire to Be  
Caught With Quantity of  
High-Priced Goods at End of  
War—Favorable Attitude

Reviewing the financial and trade conditions the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly New England letter says in part:

While neither the German peace proposals nor the President's message met a sympathetic reception, nevertheless the security and trade markets were seriously disturbed, an illustration of the tension under which business is being conducted. There has been also, especially in the past two weeks, clear evidence of the falling-off in retail distribution, which in part is seasonal and to be expected. Enthusiastic buying by dealers has been dampened momentarily by the fear of being caught with high-priced goods should peace come unexpectedly.

This cautious and conservative attitude which has spread throughout the whole country, represents a sane viewpoint, and is in itself a factor of great strength in the trade situation. Although peace notes and speeches continue, it is not so much the expectation of an early termination of the war which is restricting commitments to reasonable needs, as the likelihood of a series of trade fluctuations due to unexpected war measures and little-understood diplomatic negotiations. In all this, it is well to bear in mind the immense volume of orders in process for goods desired at the earliest moment.

The steel corporation's December unfilled tonnage increase of 500,000 tons is very significant at this juncture and is typical of a great variety of products. The point is that the business already contracted for may be likened to a huge storage battery to tide over a lack of purchasing during a temporary slackening in activity. Speaking generally, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are going ahead steadily but refraining from speculation in raw materials and goods, supplying themselves for their normal nearby requirements only.

This year's crop of financial statements show in the main large, and in many instances startling profits, but with greatly expanded merchandise accounts and payables, due to extremely high material and labor costs. This abnormal level is well-nigh universally appreciated, however, and abnormal reserves of one kind or another against future shrinkage are a conspicuous feature of year-end balance sheets.

The railroad situation is acute, blocking the intake by factories and mills of raw materials and choking the shipment of finished goods. While domestic buying of steel seems for the moment slightly less active, the demand is tremendous and the industry overworked for many months ahead. The rumors that munition orders are being canceled and diverted seem to have had little foundation in fact. Railroad buying, especially of cars, continues heavy, and foreign demand for railroad equipment is particularly strong. While business men recognize the hazards of the present situation, more and more opinion is growing that, despite its frightfulness, the war is after all a normal war and that as in the past, active business is likely to continue both during and for several years after its termination.

Cotton manufacturers are unable to foresee any early reduction in the costs of production. The most recent cotton figures show an excess of cotton exports over 1915-16 of 844,166 bales, a lessened world's visible supply of 437,663 bales, and a lessened visible supply of American cotton of 216,663 bales, compared with the Jan. 6 period of a year ago. Since Jan. 1 the demand for investment bonds has been very active with strengthening prices. Massachusetts savings banks have begun to come into the market, but are finding an extremely scant supply of bonds which are legal for their investment. The result has been an advance in price, particularly of high-grade railroad bonds. The unsettled condition of the stock market has resulted in a great many investors turning their attention to bonds.

Municipal bonds continue to be in active demand, with the supply not plentiful. Since Jan. 1, there has been a consistent and increasing demand for well-secured utility bonds, and this demand has come very largely from the private investor, but the last few days, with the continuing ease in money, banks are beginning to show active signs of buying bonds of this character. The bond market so far in 1917 can be summarized in a few words as follows: Active, strong and with the demand exceeding the supply.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sterling cables firm at 4.76½, demand steady at 4.75 13-16, 60-day bills 4.72 and 90 days at 4.70. Franc cables 5.83½, checks 5.84½. Reichmark cables 68 1-16, checks 68. Lire cables 6.95½, checks 6.96½.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75c, up ½c.  
LONDON, England—Bar silver 36½d, up ½d.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Actna Explos.	3½	4
Big Ledge	4¼	4½
Boston & Montana	75c	77c
Butte & Z.	9½	10½
Butte Detroit	1½	1½
Calumet & Jerome	1½	2
Carwen Steel	11½	12½
Corro de Pasco	36½	37½
Cons Arizona	17½	17½
Coaden & Co.	17½	17½
Coaden O & G, ex-rights	14½	15
Dundee Aris	1½	1½
First National Copper	3½	4
Goldfield Cons	63	65
Green Monster	1½	1½
Grant	6	8
Hecia Mining	7½	7½
Howe Sound	7½	7½
Jerome Verde	1½	1½
Jerome Vie	1½	1½
Jumbo	34	35
Lake Torp Boat	7½	7½
Magma Cop	51½	53
Marlin Arms	55	60
Max Munitions	2½	3
Success Min	39	41
Midvale Steel	62½	63½
Midwest	72	76
Mojave Tung	1	1½
Monongah	50c	50c
Mother Lode	44	45
Nipissing	8½	8½
Pierless	15	18
Rex Cons	50	52
Sapulpa Ref	9½	10½
Sinclair	15	15½
Sequoia Oil	2	2½
Sinclair Oil	61½	62
Submarine Boat	21	22
Success Min	39	41
Troy Arizona	50	55
United Alloys	49	50
United Motors	44	44½
United W O Oil	75c	87½c
Verde Ext	38½	39
U S Steamship	5½	5½
Victoria	1½	1½
Wright-Martin	13	14
Wyoming Petrol	1½	1½
Zinc Concent	4	4½

## BELGIAN BONDS OFFERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An offering of Belgian Government 3 per cent sterling loan bonds of 1914 is being made here by Adolphe Israelowitz & Co. at \$625 per \$200 bond, to net 5½ per cent. The Belgian Government undertakes to redeem this loan within 25 years by purchases below par or drawings at par. Through redemption the investor may make a substantial profit, as \$200 at normal rate of exchange is equivalent to \$972.

CAR SHORTAGE  
IS RELIEVED

The freight car shortage, which in November was becoming increasingly serious, has decreased almost 50 per cent since that time, according to the figures for Jan. 1, 1917, which the American Railway Association makes public. On Nov. 1 there was a shortage of 114,908 freight cars, on Dec. 1 it was 107,778 and on Dec. 31 it had fallen to 59,892 cars. This is attributed to the cooperative efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shippers and the railroads. The latter for the past two months have had a special committee of the American Railway Association to deal with the subject.

MARINE INSURANCE  
RATES ARE HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On reports received here of the sinking of a score of merchant ships in the South Atlantic by a German commerce raider marine rates to all South American countries were jumped from 2 to 10 per cent. The ships reported to have been sunk were for most part insured by local underwriters. It was roughly estimated that the loss of these boats will cost underwriters at least \$10,000,000. Rates to the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean are unchanged at 5 and 10 per cent, respectively.

STANDARD OIL CO.  
STOCK DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Standard Oil Company of California directors authorized, subject to approval of authorities of State of California, a stock dividend of 248,435 shares of treasury stock, representing 33 1-3 per cent of outstanding stock of corporation to be issued on April 15, 1917, and to be delivered to stockholders of record Feb. 15, 1917, at rate of one-third of a share for each share of stock "fractional shares in proportion" held by them.

## DIVIDENDS

The Section-Thirty Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Alliance Realty Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable to holders of record Jan. 10.

The Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited, declared usual quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Feb. 22.

San Francisco—Standard Oil of California declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared usual fourth-weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 29 to holders of record Jan. 20.

Mechanics Cotton Mills Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Lowell Electric Light Company declared quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 19.

The Procter & Gamble Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The Grand Rapids Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Portland Gas & Coke Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 22.

The Houston Oil Company of Texas has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 19.

Dow Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 5½ per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company of Illinois declared quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company declared semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent (\$1.25 a share) out of surplus earnings of current fiscal year beginning July 1, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 22.

Crucible Steel Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock on account of back dividends, payable Feb. 28. Herbert Du Pay, formerly chairman of the executive committee, was elected president.

Luther Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Its usual rate has been 2 per cent, but last quarter it paid 2 per cent regular dividend and 3 per cent extra.

Kellogg Switchboard Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 4 to stock of record Feb. 2; also a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent, payable Jan. 27 to stock of record Jan. 24. Gross business is reported to be about \$4,000,000 over previous year, or an increase of 40 per cent.

Pacific Coast Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the first preferred and of 1 per cent on the second preferred stocks, all payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 27. The last dividend on the common stock was 1 per cent, paid May 1, 1915.

**FARM ANIMAL FIGURES**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture gives total value on Jan. 1 last of live stock on farms and ranches in the United States at \$6,685,020,000, compared with \$6,020,870,000 on Jan. 1, 1916, an increase of \$664,150,000, or 11 per cent.

**GASOLINE ADVANCED**  
Standard Oil Company in Boston has advanced price of gasoline one cent a gallon to 24 cents. Price had been 23 cents since Aug. 11. General advances have taken place throughout the country within last two or three weeks.

## NEW ISSUE

\$3,500,000

Continental Motors Corporation  
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value \$100. Redeemable as a whole at the option of the Company upon 60 days' notice on April 1, 1920, at 104% of par and accrued dividends and one per cent, advance each succeeding year for six years, and thereafter at 110% of par and accrued dividends. Preferred as to assets and dividends. Both Preferred and Common Stocks have voting power. Dividends payable on the 15th of January, April, July and October, the first dividend due April 15, 1917.

Transfer Agents: The New York Trust Co., New York  
Security Trust Co., Detroit

Registrars: Bankers Trust Co., New York  
Union Trust Co., Detroit

## CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred Stock 7% Cumulative (Par \$100).....	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
Common Stock (Par \$10).....	15,000,000	14,522,580

For information concerning this issue we summarize as follows from a letter signed by Mr. B. F. Tobin, President of The Continental Motors Corporation:

<b>Business</b>	The Continental Motors Corporation manufactures gasoline engines for automobiles, including pleasure cars, commercial trucks, and tractors. It is the largest concern in the United States manufacturing gasoline engines exclusively. Its product is widely distributed among 160 customers, including some of the largest automobile manufacturers. The plants at Detroit and Muskegon, Mich., are of modern construction and have a total floor area of 17 acres and a combined capacity of 160,000 gasoline engines per year.
<b>Assets</b>	Total net assets equal \$225 per share of this preferred stock. Net quick assets alone are more than \$119 per share. These figures include nothing for good will, patents or other such intangible assets of this well established business.
<b>Earnings</b>	Net Earnings for year ended October 31, 1916, were \$3,440,293 or more than 9 times the annual dividend of \$245,000 on this preferred stock. For the five years ended June 30, 1916, net earnings from plants averaging less than half the present capacity have averaged \$1,028,546 or over 4 times this annual dividend.
<b>Growth</b>	The growth of the business in the last 10 years is indicated by the fact that the Company's net assets have increased from \$56,600 on June 30, 1916, to more than \$8,000,000 at the present time.
<b>Sinking Fund</b>	At least 20% of the net profits, after payment of preferred dividends, dating from the time of incorporation, are to be used for the purchase and retirement of preferred stock.
<b>General</b>	Company is free from all funded or floating indebtedness except current accounts payable. The preferred stock can not be increased nor can any stock having preference over this issue be created without the consent of holders of at least 90% of the preferred stock.
<b>Management</b>	The management, which has been in control for the last 10 years, remains in control and in active charge of its affairs.

All legal matters in connection with the issue of this Preferred Stock will be passed upon by Messrs. Cooke & Martin, of New York, and Messrs. Herrick, Smith, Donald & Parry, Boston, for the Bankers, and Messrs. Goughenough & Long, Detroit, for the Company. The accounts of the Company have been audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. and Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Certified Public Accountants.

Price 97½ and Accrued Dividend

Descriptive circular on request.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, January 17, 1917. Books will be closed on or before 12 M., Saturday, January 20, 1917, in our discretion without notice.

The undersigned reserve the right to decline any subscription and to make allotments for smaller amounts than applied for.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Incorporated



## VIOLIN SONATA BY DOHNANYI PLAYED

Miss Phipps A. Cox, pianist, and Miss Julia Pickard, violinist, presented a recital in Steinert Hall, evening of Jan. 16. The program: Beethoven, sonata in A minor, op. 23; Dohnanyi, sonata in C sharp minor, op. 21; Dvorak, sonata in G major, op. 100.

Dohnanyi's music almost invariably commends itself to the ear for its large, rich sonority; and to the understanding for its well planned and smoothly joined structure. Whether in the form of string quartet, piano sonata or violin sonata, it is scored in such a way as to bring out the central registers and the mellow, expressive tone qualities of instruments; and it is contrived in respect to themes and movements in a way to give the effect of a single picture. The Dohnanyi work which the two artists presented in Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening disclosed the characteristics that were to be expected. It has breadth of melody and warmth of harmony; it has a certain, yet never heaviness of movement. It shows the composer as other of his longer works have shown him, making the different movements tell various sides of the same story, instead of making each movement tell a new and contrasting story. For according to his idea, it seems that the thing most of all demanding unity in a piece is the mood. If, as in this violin sonata, a romantic tale is to be told, then the music must be kept on a romantic plane all the way through. On the other hand, if, as in the case of the "Winterreise" for piano, something humorous is to be discussed, then humor must prevail from first note to last.

But how can the composer maintain his sonata in impassioned vein without monotony? Should he not have put in a dance tune somewhere about the middle of the work to brighten things up? The answer is, that if his merriment did not break out irresistibly for a minute now and then, yes. But he knows just how to introduce a few measures of plucked notes for the violin and a few staccato chords for the piano, to relieve the tense situation.

The two players presented the Dohnanyi music with zeal and skill. They are at agreement in the matter of rhythm, as interpreters of chamber music must be. They are of one purpose generally. In point of phrasing, they are a little at odds, however, on the question of tone balance, the pianist not sacrificing her rather splendid tone, as sacrifice it she should, to the somewhat light and dry tone of the violinist.

## MISS DAI BUELL IN PIANO RECITAL

Miss Dai Buell, in piano recital, Jordan Hall, evening of Jan. 16. The program: Gavotte variée, Rameau; mélodie, Gluck-Schubert; fantasia, op. 17, Schumann; scherzo, B. minor, hercule, étude, F. minor, Chopin; thème Cracovien varié, Stojowski; humoresque, Tschakovsky; intermezzo polacco, Paderewski; "By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Schuler-Evler.

Impressions of a former appearance here were repeated, though results in some instances were not so happy, the highly individual conceptions of the pianist in some of the numbers not finding a ready response. On the other hand, another artist may be added to those who play Schumann's fantasy acceptably. Miss Buell's warmth of tone, her sense of reserve power and the strictness of her rhythm in the "Mässig," coupled with her considerable degree of sympathy with the poetic Schumann, find her well equipped for this music.

There were Rameau and Gluck instead of Bach. This pianist's pedal work would have sounded strange to the Eighteenth Century Rameau, as it did, indeed, to some of the Twentieth Century listeners. The Gluck characteristic early adagio fared better under the same treatment. The Chopin scherzo, again, was not clear, the values were lost, only the effort was evident. The scherzo, following, she allowed to speak for itself. The poetic fantasies in the Schumann piece do not find themselves easily—it is a test of some severity for a pianist, and the fact that it brought out the best in this player augurs well for her future. It was not the stereotyped piano program—and the Cracovien variations of Stojowski proved of special interest.

## AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Mittl Hoxon in "Pom-Pom," 8:10. Copy—"The Wake of the Patient," 8:10. Hollis—"Polyanna," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Plymouth—Miss Grace George in Shaw's "Major Barbara," 8:10. Shubert—"Heart of a Hero," 8:15. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur. Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copy, 2:10.

## CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Rockwood's appointments of Richard H. O'Brien as city messenger and Harry A. Pennington as city treasurer were rejected by the Cambridge City Council last evening. The mayor's appointment of Daniel J. Toomey as clerk of committees was confirmed. Appointments received from the mayor and tabled were: Judge Robert Walcott, to be a member of the Board of Health in place of Elie H. LaPierre; James A. Ferguson, to be superintendent of streets; John E. Hannigan and Mrs. Nellie Crowley, to be trustees of the Public Library.

## VERMONT MILITARY BILL

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The military committee of the Legislature Tuesday completed a draft of a bill to provide for compulsory military service. The bill would authorize the Governor to make drafts to fill any company of the National Guard which is below the quota required by the Federal Government.

## SHIPMASTERS FOR ARMING OF VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Mercantile Marine Service Association, which represents British shipmasters and officers recently issued a report on its year's work.

The general public, the report said, are gradually realizing the difficulties under which shipmasters and officers are laboring at the present time. Owing to the shortage of men and the fact that many ships are sailing without an adequate number of officers, the executive have been reduced to the much to be deplored system of watch and watch. Some firms have endeavored to recompense the remaining officers by dividing the pay of the missing third between the chief and second, but the fact remains that many ships are regularly sailing with only two officers, some in the most perilous waters. It should also be pointed out that, while the seamen and firemen have had their pay increased more than 100 per cent, the masters and officers have not been dealt with in so liberal a way, as any increase of remuneration which they have received since the war began in very few instances exceeds 25 per cent on pre-war rates of pay, a very meager acknowledgment of the courageous services they are rendering to the country, especially when the increased cost of living is taken into consideration. It would almost appear that certificated seamen, upon whom the country depends for navigating its ships, are really the sufferers rather than the gainers by their enterprise and indomitable courage.

As a representative body of seamen, the Mercantile Marine Service Institution is naturally concerned at the steadily increasing number of British vessels being sunk by the enemy submarines. Right from the early part of last year representations were made to the Admiralty to arm all ships and give our merchant seamen an opportunity of protecting their lives and securing the safety of their vessels and cargoes. During the recent agitation the association has taken a very firm stand in the matter, pointing out the growing sense of unrest amongst seamen at the disadvantages they suffer owing to the absence of any armament on the great majority of vessels, and the inadequacy of the means of defense provided on the remainder, and urging that it is tantamount to "national suicide" to allow the present risks to human life and loss of valuable material when a slight initial expenditure would place the merchantman in a position to defend himself and retaliate against the attacks of a ruthless enemy. It is gratifying to observe that, as a result of this agitation, the Admiralty have signified to the association that the subject is engaging "earnest attention."

## REEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Sir George Reid, M. P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Australasian Chamber of Commerce at the Bank of Adelaide, London, recently, discussed the question of reemployment after the war. The disbandment of the forces should be said, he said, and so regulated that the men should have a fair opportunity of rejoining the industrial ranks once more. It was anticipated that hundreds of thousands of men who had left sedentary occupations, and the Overseas Dominions would be well advised if they gave the returned soldiers every chance of settling in those countries. At the same time the people of the Mother Country must do their best to retain their men, which would necessitate great developments in Britain. One of the lessons they had learned from the war was the absolute necessity of producing a larger share of the necessities of existence in this country. This war had smashed all their free trade ideas. As most people knew, he was one of the leading free traders in Australia, and when Premier of New South Wales had been instrumental in passing perhaps the freest of free trade tariffs, consisting of only five lists of items. But this war had made it impossible for him ever to look forward again to free trade with Germany. They must not only set to work to develop the resources of the land and the other lands of the Empire, but they could not be indifferent to the interests of their Allies.

They should be prepared to stand just as loyally by them in peace as their Allies had stood by them in war. Taken altogether, the Allied countries represented 26,000,000 square miles of territory and 700,000,000 human beings. Surely there was scope enough within those vast spaces and among those hundreds of millions for British enterprise and for the development of the resources of their friends and allies. At the same time, while it was easy to say these things, which occurred to every one of them, the carrying of them out so as to produce good and not bad results would require thought and counsel. If they were to do the best for themselves, for their dominions, and for their allies.

## BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION

The committee on Christian work of the Baptist Social Union, which has charge of the Sunday evening Ford Hall Forum, held its monthly dinner at the Boston City Club last night. The president, George W. Coleman, presided.

## RECORD OLIVE SHIPMENT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—What is said to be the largest shipment of olives to the port of New Orleans was received recently, says the Item. The consignment consisted of 640 tons of queen olives, reputed to be the best of the olive crop.

# NEW YORK, WORCESTER AND GENERAL

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For Sale at \$2500 Per Acre

700-ACRE FARM. NEAR LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA. Terms, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser, interest at 6%. Correspondence solicited.

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Five large rooms and bath; one floor; modern and complete; over 8000 sq. ft. of land; most exclusive section Newton Highlands. Price and terms address A. Box 3719, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

REAL estate, selling, renting and estates managed, loans and insurance, first mortgage made and sold. ROY MEZEL, Cor. 15th St. and Easton Pl., E. Orange, N. J.

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### Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

## REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FARM FOR SALE—An ideal farm of 155 acres convenient to Galesburg and Knoxville, Illinois. Soil equal to any in Illinois. About 30 acres of blue grass pasture; living, unfailing water; about 10 acres orchard in fine bearing condition; apples, pears and plums; the best farm, all things considered, now on sale in Knox County. Price asked is less than land has sold for in the immediate vicinity; Galesburg is a city of 20,000; Knoxville is a city of 2000; St. Mary's School for girls; St. Albans School for boys, all three Episcopal schools. For price, address R. A. Chandler, Mail Bldg., Galesburg, Ill.

## LEADING HOTELS

### NEW YORK AND EASTERN

#### HOTEL PALMER

LAKEWOOD, N. J. A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Newly furnished and decorated. Capacity 150. Central location; electric lights; steam heat; electric lights; telephone; elevator; running water; private bath; all outdoor sports. Booked by T. T. HOLLEY, Mgr., formerly Hotel Glendale, Narragansett Pier.

## SCHOOLHOUSE FOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Henry J. Skellington, Commissioner of Immigration, is considering the old Franklin Schoolhouse, on Washington Street, near Dover, as a possible office of the United States free employment service. A recent conference with Mayor Curley resulted in the offer of the school building by the city of Boston to the United States Government. The school is now used by various Grand Army posts.

A brief inspection visit to the school house made a favorable impression on the local officials, and further visits are to be made with a view to figuring on the cost of equipping the first floor of the building for an employment office. Heating, lighting and telephone costs are also to be considered, and a lengthy report submitted to Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL MEETING

"Efficiency Tests for Boys and Girls" was the topic discussed at the opening of the third general session of the seventh annual meeting of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical denominations in Hotel Bellevue, this forenoon. This afternoon the various sections will meet and discuss many topics.

Tomorrow forenoon the fourth and last general session will be held, and reports of various sections read. The local committee will supervise a sight-seeing trip through Boston in the afternoon. There are 28 denominations at present holding membership in the council, and they represent a Sunday school enrollment of 18,141,999.

## INDICTMENT FOUND ON POULTRY PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CORNING, Ia.—A District Court Grand Jury indictment, just made public here, is against Swift & Co., packing here, who are charged with discrimination in the purchase of poultry. It is alleged that higher prices were paid by its agents at Preston, Ia., than were paid at Corning upon the same day. Competition, it is said, is greater at Preston than at Corning.

## SPEAKER CLARK FAVORS TUBES

Mayor Curley received word yesterday from Speaker Clark of the National House of Representatives announcing his opposition to abolishing the pneumatic tube system. The Mayor wrote Speaker Clark some time ago protesting against the abolishing of the pneumatic tubes.

## J. P. MORGAN IS BANK COUNCILOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank Tuesday elected J. P. Morgan a member of the Federal Advisory Council, representing District No. 3 for this year.

## REAL ESTATE

### REAL ESTATE

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ENGINEER

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CHICAGO

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PLEASANT front above room; other good rooms; business people. MISS HARTMAN, 128 St. Botolph st.

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WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur rms, h. w. bath, elec. In so. exp. nr. cars, means; refs. Tel. Wintthrop 616-M.

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# EDUCATION

## Educational Reforms in England Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In common with other educational bodies, the Workers Educational Association has been seriously considering the question of educational reforms after the war, and has passed a series of resolutions of a far-reaching character, urging increased facilities for education from the ages of 13 and 14 upwards. These, with other proposals that have been made during the war, will, it is expected, be considered by the Cabinet Reconstruction Committee, which is now quietly reviewing the whole question of social reconstruction in all its aspects.

Laying down as a basis for its conclusions that education should be free in all its stages, the W. E. A. has considered the question of attendance at school of children under five, of the abolition of the half-time system, of secondary school education, of the universities, of technical education, of the places of physical instruction and recreation, of the size of classes, and of the supply of teachers. The body which has thus passed its opinion on these matters is made up of 2550 working-class and educational bodies, including 953 trade unions and 388 cooperative committees, 15 university bodies, adult schools, local educational authorities, working men's clubs and institutes, teachers' associations and educational, literary and other societies, mainly of working people. Its opinion is, therefore, a fairly representative one and has been supplemented in many respects by the Education Reform Council, with which such prominent experts as Sir Henry Miers, Prof. Gilbert Murray and Dr. Sadler are associated, and whose report has already been published in The Christian Science Monitor.

On the very important question of the education of young people over the age of 12, the W. E. A. takes a firm line. It is of opinion that the age for exemption from compulsory full-time attendance at school should be 16, and the association recommends that universal full-time education continue to the age of 14, no exemptions being granted under that age; that it be compulsory for all local education authorities to raise the leaving age to 15 (without exemptions) within a period of five years, and that local education authorities be granted powers forthwith to make by-laws to raise it to 16. So that the children's energies may all be concentrated upon educational tasks the association urges that the employment of children for profit outside school hours during the compulsory full-time school periods be prohibited, but insists that when the school leaving age is raised above 14, local education authorities should be required to grant maintenance allowances to the children above that age where necessary. With respect to the other end of the child's school career, the association recommends the raising of the age for compulsory attendance at school to six years, and the compulsory establishment of nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six.

Dealing with the question of higher education, the association's report recommends part-time education between the age of exemption from compulsory full-time attendance and the age of 18; compulsory part-time education of not less than 20 hours per week for all young persons not receiving full-time education, and that the hours of labor for all young persons under the age of 18 be limited to a maximum average of 25 per week, arranged to meet the needs of seasonal industries. Full-time secondary education and university education, it urges, should be free to those eligible, the test of eligibility to be an approved standard of education and the fitness of the scholar for the broader curriculum. Adequate provision for maintenance is also asked for during this period.

Throughout the report the importance of bringing educational authorities into touch with the needs of the workers by giving the latter representation, is emphasized. Particularly is this so in the case of technical education. The report expresses the opinion that while a sound general education is the necessary foundation for any specialized course of technical or professional training, on the other hand, owing to the immense variety of occupations in a modern community, it would be impracticable, as well as undesirable, for the State to attempt to enforce any compulsory system of technical education, which, the report continues, technical education should be separated from the prevalent atmosphere of commercialism, and regarded as a training in public service.

Regarding the other matters dealt with, the report strikes out for the class of 30 pupils in all schools; improvement of conditions of service for teachers so as to attract the best in the community with equal pay for men and women engaged in the same work; and the extension of the public library system, in close connection with the educational system of the country. Finally, it is urged, 75 per cent of the cost of education should be borne by the National exchequer.

## Teachers' Organizations and Labor Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The affiliation of teachers' organizations with labor unions, a question of significance to the public school system of this country as regards both pupils and teachers, is now well advanced toward a determination in this city. The issue is in the State Supreme Court and a decision is expected toward the close of February. The case came up

through a vigorous fight waged on the Chicago Teachers Federation and its widely known business representative, Miss Margaret A. Haley, by the Chicago Board of Education.

The main point to be decided is whether or not the Board of Education has the power to make a rule forbidding teachers from joining an organization which it considers detrimental to the discipline of the public schools. The teachers' federation has the support of the City Council and is taking a hand in shaping measures to be taken to the Legislature, with council recommendation it is probable, reconstructing the entire administration of the Chicago public schools.

Within Chicago the federation is planning an active publicity campaign for the benefit of the new school bill. Prof. Scott Nearing of the University of Toledo spoke at the initial public meeting a week or so ago. Beyond Chicago there appears to be some endeavor to carry the affiliation of teachers' federations with union labor to other cities. Several weeks ago the first convention of the American Federation of Teachers was held here. Along with other measures the chief features in the Chicago public school recommendations were endorsed by it and Miss Haley was elected organizer. The secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor was one of the banquet speakers, together with Alderman R. M. Buck, author of the council recommendations.

Undoubtedly the teachers' federation and its business representative, Miss Haley, wield a very considerable political power. The most striking indication of this came last year when the federation knocked out of the nomination for the postmastership of Chicago a man whose decisions on the School Board had been set up for his appointment. The place is not yet filled.

A provision in the proposed school administration revision whose fate will be watched with interest elsewhere is that establishing tenure of office for the teacher. The council recommendation is that teachers shall be appointed from year to year for a probationary period of three years, after which they shall be removed only for cause. The present uncompensated school board would be reduced to a board of seven, elected at large, subject to recall, serving six years, getting \$5000 per annum. Duties of the board are sharply defined as administrative. The superintendent would be hired for a term of years, instead of annually as now, and given charge of the educational direction.

Of significance as possibly leading to greater participation by the teachers in educational policy is the council recommendation for the organization of self-governing councils made up each of supervisory officials, principals and teachers, consisting of representatives chosen by all members of each group. The superintendent would be required to consult with the councils on all questions of courses of study and textbooks, making of permanent written record their recommendations though not bound by them. The councils would also have the right of initiating recommendations of school policy to the superintendent.

## Vocational Training Progress in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Business and labor in Illinois seem to be in a fair way of getting together on a vocational law which may have something of value for the rest of the country. Legislation in this State has been deferred for years by a struggle between advocates of the "unit" and of the "dual" system. Labor unions, the Chicago Teachers Federation, the City Club of Chicago and others in sympathy wanted to see State vocational education established under the control of existing boards of education. The Commercial Club of Chicago, with a former superintendent of schools, E. L. Cooley, followed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, insisted that an effective system could be obtained only by giving it separate direction. The argument of the business men was one of efficiency, the reasoning of supporters of the unit system was that

separation of vocational schools from existing institutions meant segregation of the children of the working people and the fostering of class.

The system which has been generally adopted in the states having laws on the subject is the unit system. Commenting on the general situation, Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago remarked to this bureau that the unit system on the whole was not very well organized, that the best development was in Massachusetts, but there some claimed that it had fallen down in some respects. In Wisconsin they have separate control. How that is working, adds Principal W. J. Bogan of the Lane Technical High School here, depends on the point of view of the speaker. Friends of separate control say it is working beautifully, and others see it differently.

The usual battle over vocational education promised to come up again at the Illinois Legislature this session, with the usual fruitless results, until a general committee composed of representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the City Club, and the Commercial Club came together to see if differences could not be ironed out and a constructive piece of legislation proposed with undivided backing. Dr. Butler heads this committee. Details of the conferences, while perhaps interesting, are non-essential. The thing of importance is that the divergent points of view were harmonized on one program, combining, it is believed, the best in the unit and dual systems. So far as the committee is concerned, it is agreed. Members of the committee are hopeful of favorable disposal of the issue. The possibility of getting Federal aid is a new argument for united action. That however is a local item.

## Farm Life School Gives Practical Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PINEHURST, N. C.—An educational institution believed to be unique in the United States is the Farm Life School at Eureka, about eight miles northeast of Pinehurst. Here the problem of industrial training has been worked out so successfully in the 18 months of its operation that the school has attracted attention from educators all over the country. Boys and girls are being economically trained at the Farm Life School so that when they have completed their course and return to the farm they will be able to take with them habits of discipline and a proper appreciation of the dignity of labor, in addition to the fruits of a cultural training of a high order. Dr. William Hill is the director of the school. He went there after three years at Harvard, 20 years at the University of Chicago, three years of organizing the agricultural department of Bethany College and two years of visiting agricultural schools and colleges in the United States and Europe. His desire is to apply State education more closely to the needs of the people.

The school is conducted on the basis of military discipline. Disobedience, carelessness, slovenliness are punished by the performance of extra tasks. The boys are expected to do the work of the farm and school. Like the girls, they are divided into shifts, which rotate. One tends the dairy, one chops the wood, one fires the furnaces, etc.

The girls of the school are under the leadership of women trained in the domestic arts. Class work is adapted to the practical training of the various departments. In one department the girls learn to cook by cooking meals three times a day. The implements they use are not the kind one would expect to find in the kitchen of a large institution, but such as a farmer's wife would use in a kitchen of limited dimensions. The girls in the domestic science department are divided into shifts, each shift working at its allotted task for a month and then moving to new tasks. So one finds cooking shifts providing for the various meals, a house-cleaning shift, a market garden shift, a flower garden and shrubbery shift that takes care of the flowers and shrubs on the school grounds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An architectural competition was recently inaugurated by the Southern Pine Association with the view of developing the best plan for a pavilion type of school building and thus bringing to public attention methods of improving the housing of school children. Architects and designers from many parts of the United States entered the competition, the total number of drawings submitted to the jury of awards having been 43.

The judges awarded first honors to Nelvil G. Settoon of New Orleans. Second prize went to Frederick G. Walker of Chicago, and third prize to Clifford Evans of Birmingham. Honorable mention: George Hunt Ingraham, Boston, Mass.; Thomas M. Harlike, New Orleans; Albert F. Keymar, Milwaukee; J. G. Blair, Boston.

The pavilion type of schoolhouse because it is primarily a one-story building, constructed in units and being distributed around a court—permits of maximum results in architectural development, for even with small buildings it allows the architect a wide range. Further, a small community can construct one or more units at a time, dependent on requirements, if laid out according to a predetermined scheme, and the entire cycle, which will harmoniously close, makes the school plot a place of beauty.

The ordinary two or three-story school building is generally placed in the middle of the school lot and the play space is cut up into narrow strips, which are of little use for play. And it is necessary to buy more ground, if more play space is desired. There is little loss of ground space with the pavilion type school building; in fact, its very arrangement provides a large playground. For example, take a 200-foot square lot, build a 30-foot wide building entirely around it and you will have a 140-foot square playground, containing 19,600 square feet, in the center. The floor space of this narrow building is practically equal to that of the inclosed playground.

## High School Courses Taught by Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—"We are coming to realize that in many communities the work of the high school must extend beyond the four walls of the classroom if the school is to minister to the educational needs of all the young people who are genuinely desirous of a high school education," said Will C. Wood, California commissioner of secondary schools, in a recent summary of the work of his department. "The high school must extend its work into the community not only for the sake of offering opportunity to young people who cannot attend the regular session but also for the purpose of drawing strength and support from the community itself."

Among the activities that have been begun along this line is a successful experiment in high school correspondence instruction in a school district occupying the greater part of Calaveras county. It was found on investigation that there were many young people in this county, which is one of the sparsely populated districts of the State, who, for financial or other reasons, could not conveniently attend the high school. It was to meet the needs of these young persons that the correspondence courses were inaugurated.

The courses are open to all individuals regardless of age or previous educational qualifications, except those boys and girls who are now attending grammar school. Most of the subjects taken in the high school may be taken by correspondence, high school credit being given for all satisfactory work done. No charge is made for tuition. Examinations are conducted by one of the instructors in person.

## Reforms Instituted at Perse School, Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—An interesting appeal to the authorities in the matter of educational reform has been made by a number of prominent people, including Lords Cromer and Milner, Sir William Richmond, Mr. Robert Bridges, the poet laureate, and others. They point out that, at a time when educational reform exercises, in unusual degree, the thoughts of the authorities and of the public at large, it would appear to be highly desirable to draw wider attention to the fact that many reforms that are now strongly urged would seem for some little time past to have been in operation in some of the public schools, and more especially at the Perse School, Cambridge. Among these reforms it is claimed are the following:

(1) Natural science and modern foreign languages are given that place in the curriculum for which their exponents and advocates contend. All the more modern subjects are taught by reducing considerably the time commonly devoted to Latin and Greek; prima facie, the curriculum would seem, therefore, to solve the conflict of studies while preserving the claims of 'the humanities' to reasonable recognition.

(2) Not only French and German, but also Latin and Greek, are taught as living languages.

(3) The study of written and spoken English is continued throughout the whole course, so that boys may speak simply and lucidly, and write with precision and clearness.

(4) All boys go through a general course, without specializing up to the fifth form inclusive (average age about 16); and when special study begins, half the time at first, and one-third afterward is given to counterbalancing studies.

(5) Official records would point to the fact that the work of the so-called average boy attains an unusually high standard.

"Whether these and other claims of a far-reaching and fascinating character will finally be adjudged to be sound we express no opinion in this appeal. Their importance, however, is evident; and we hold it to be highly desirable that they should be fully and impartially investigated by those who are now responsible for reconstruction or recommendation, before the country is committed to changes in the work of our secondary schools.

Yours, etc.,  
"Robert Bridges, William Mather, John A. Cockburn, Milner, Wm. B. Richmond, Ronald Ross, "Fabian Ware."

## Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts

Massachusetts is becoming acquainted with its new commissioner of education, Dr. Payson Smith, and what it learns about him is very much to its liking. Perhaps this is because Dr. Smith is so intensely interested in the child he is here to benefit. All other considerations are swept aside by him for that one. Pedagogy, theory, ideals, are as nothing to him unless they true up to the child. With him that is always the first and the last. It pervades all that he does, and does so that his audiences find themselves carried on by the current of his own warm sympathy and strong convictions in behalf of the children and young people of the Commonwealth.

Although he assumed the duties of his new position on July 1 last, Dr. Smith was too busy with the work into which he was at once plunged, and too occupied with studying the Massachusetts situation, to have much to say until a short time ago. Now it is established that whenever he speaks he has something to say and it is worth while to stop and listen. He has a new proposition to make or a talk to give that is so warmly glowing with sympathetic insight it brings out the school as the most wonderful and beautiful institution that can be offered by any commonwealth to its people, and teaching as the profession

most filled with wondrous opportunity for service to mankind.

Dr. Smith would give every child in the State an educational opportunity that is the best obtainable. He would begin this with an equal distribution of the school tax. To state it briefly, he would tax wealth where it is for the education of children where they are. The idea has not been popular in certain sections of Massachusetts, such as Boston, Brookline and the Newtons, where great wealth is congregated. They have contended that it is right for them to lavish what they will on their own schools and leave other communities to care for their own. So far they have successfully contested any effort to interfere with this way of doing.

Something of the persuasiveness of Dr. Smith's logic was seen when he addressed the members of the Twentieth Century Club on this subject not long since. Although many of those gathered there probably had been opposed to different attempts to bring about any such apportionment of the tax funds, they seemed to see the whole matter in a new light as he presented it and gave unqualified endorsement to all that he said. Evidently Dr. Smith means to do his best to bring about such a redistribution of the educational finances of the State that will give "his chance," as Dr. Smith puts it, to the child of remote regions and isolated districts as well as to the children of big and prosperous communities.

The other day Dr. Smith made a wholly unexpected plea to two alumnae associations for the founding in New England of a school of education similar in scope and purpose to the Teachers' College in New York. It would do more than anything else for the sound development of education in New England, he said. With 7,000,000 of people and a school enrollment of 1,250,000 pupils these six States should have something more for the upbuilding of their profession than the normal schools and a few meagerly supported departments of education in colleges, he thought; not that he undervalued the work of those departments, but that the subject was of enough importance to warrant specialization on it. The requirements to be made of specialists in all fields of education are in every respect comparable to the requirements made of other professions. Dr. Smith insists, and New England owes it to her own traditional leadership and to the sound future development of all her schools to see that such a school of education is established.

The first meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, at which time, in addition to the usual introductory program, an address will be given by a person of national reputation.

At the meeting Wednesday morning, the general topic will be "A Stronger Foundation for, and a Better Command of, Spoken and Written English," with four speakers representing elementary schools, high schools, normal schools and colleges.

Wednesday evening the general topic will be "Uniform Standards and Correlative Factors in Public Education," sub-divided into: "Standards of School Architecture and Schoolhouse Construction"; "Standards of Personal Ethics and Individual Conduct Among Children"; and "Standardized Units of Achievement among Pupils and Measurable Standards of School Administration."

The general topic for Thursday morning will be "Defining the Scope of Education." The papers presented will be: "Legitimate Range of Activity of the Junior College from the Viewpoint of Public Education"; "Relations Between and Differentiating Defining Work of Public School Education and Philanthropy"; "Relations and Lines of Demarcation Between Fields of Industry and Public School Education"; and "Vocational Guidance Based Upon Predetermined Mental Aptitude."

Following the papers, there will be a report of the committee on relation between boards of education and superintendents, after which the regular business meeting will be held.

Thursday afternoon will be occupied by round-table conferences.

For Thursday evening the general topic will be: "Observable Tendencies Toward a Nationalization of American Education," with three sub-divisions: "Its Legitimate Field and Its Relation to State and Local Agencies"; "Plans and Objects: How It Might Be Made to Articulate with Local Initiative"; "Results Which One Might Reasonably Anticipate."

"Educational Poise" is the subject for Friday morning. The first division to be presented is "Variations in the Ratio of Time to be Given to the Mental and Manual Elements in the Different Grades of the Elementary Schools and Their Relative Values in Developing Educational Symmetry"; "As Related to the Mental Growth of Children"; "As Related to the Child's Social and Economic Efficiency." The second paper will deal with "The High School Teacher's Professional Preparation." The third paper will deal with "Problems of the Rural and Village Schools," after which a report will be presented by the committee on military training in the public schools.

On Friday afternoon the first topic will deal with "Educational Innovations and Experimental Movements"; "The New Country School"; "Studying the Child's Educational Opportunities"; "A New Organization of School Activities." Another topic will be "Kindergarten Training for Every Child." The committee on economy of time in elementary education will make its report.

Better Schooling Asked in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In his biennial report to the Governor, Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, makes recommendations for legislative action which he believes will do much to advance North Carolina educationally. These recommendations will come before the Legislature in the form of bills.

Dr. Joyner renews his recommendations for the establishment of a State board of examiners and institute conductors, for uniform examination and certification of teachers. He urges, also, an educational commission to make a study of the entire educational system of the State and report at the 1919 session. He offers a new method of selecting county boards of education, putting that duty in the hands of a State council appointed by the Governor or elected by the General Assembly.

For better supervision of county education, he recommends whole-time county superintendents. To all this, he adds a recommendation that the compulsory attendance law be amended to extend the age from 12 to 14 years.

## Program for N. E. A. Meeting in Kansas City

Of all the educational gatherings of the year, that of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A. is looked upon as in some ways the most important, for it calls out the greatest number of educational leaders, State and city superintendents, college professors and others whose names are known in educational circles beyond the limits of their own land. It calls out meetings of other important bodies such as the National Council of Education, National Society for the Study of Education, Society of College Teachers of Education, Conference of Teachers of Education in State Universities, National Conference of Deans of Women, Educational Press Association of America, American Home Economics Association, National Council of Teachers of English, School Garden Association of America, and so on.

It is at this meeting that new propositions are discussed and new policies developed as they are, perhaps, at no other gathering of educators. The programs, therefore, are always received with interest. The preliminary program for this year's meeting is just announced. The meeting is to be held in Kansas City from Feb. 26 to March 3. The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President Robert J. Aleay, United States Commissioner P. P. Claxton, Superintendent William M. Davidson, and State Commissioner John H. Finley have definitely specific topics upon which they will speak.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Angel

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY lovely things are written in both the Old and New Testaments concerning angels. The "angel of the Lord" went before the children of Israel, as they journeyed to the promised land, to keep them in the way, and to bring them to the place prepared. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them," sang King David. Daniel, mighty in spiritual understanding and triumphant under assault, answered to his king: "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me." Angels sustained the prophets, brought tidings to the wise men and the shepherds; and of that wilderness time in the early ministry of Christ Jesus we can read in the first gospel:—"Behold, angels came and ministered unto him." Angels truly were, in these spiritual experiences, impartation from God, messages to men, to guide and lead, to admonish and cheer and cherish. And have the ways of divine Love changed?

What are the closest links between humanity and God but the highest, truest thoughts men can entertain about God? And what is the highest visible help God can send to men but the clearest understanding men can attain to about God? Then what can come to the practical men and women of today, men and women to whom the imagery of angels as the poetic and emotional may vision them, does not appeal, that will be an "angel" to them? Surely, a practical usable understanding of God, of His presence and power among men. Whatever the angel of the prophets, of the shepherds, or of Christ Jesus, may have been to them in actual expression, we today cannot perhaps just know. Our angels may not be to us just what theirs were to them. But our angels are the same in nature, in office, in effect. They are God-sent, they come through the doorway of honest prayer, they reach the darkest hour and the acutest need; for they are spiritual understanding, entering human consciousness to put out of it sin and pain and woe. And they are just as practical as the practical person wants them to be. The angels of olden time did something definite. They led in the way. They delivered. They shut the mouths of lions. They ministered.

## Jenny Lind

In the reminiscences of Mrs. Story, wife of the Rev. R. Story, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Glasgow, the writer speaks of Jenny Lind. "She was indeed a bright, particular star and had very special qualities that were entirely her own; a

What could be more practical? They were not just visions; they were actual saviors. That is what we ask for today: something to save us from our trouble. And that is what Christian Science offers us today—the spiritual understanding which "encampeth round about us, and delivers us from Twentieth Century evils."

Now this all becomes clear when we turn to the word about angels set down in the Christian Science textbook. Mrs. Eddy defines angels thus, upon page 581 of Science and Health: "Angels. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." What, pray, could be more angelic than this? What more practical, as well? To "counteract all evil, sensuality, and mortality" is to dispose of all that works havoc for men. Christianity need hope for no more than this, for it includes all salvation. Just here, however, Christian Science takes issue with the popular views of theology and philosophy. One point of difference is that mortal man has no element within himself by which to "counteract" the "evil, sensuality, and mortality" of himself; that he must depend for this work of destruction upon something outside of and above himself, something sent direct from God; and that this something, no matter how small a whisper of good, is the angel of spiritual understanding and corresponds in nature, even if not in the manner of its appearing, to the angel of all times and all generations.

This brings us to the distinction made by Christian Science between spiritual understanding and material sense; between spiritual man and material man. Popular theology believes the Adam-man to have been made by God, and to be in the process of being redeemed from his sins and brought into heaven. Christian Science maintains that the Adam-man, or mortal man, was not made in God's image and likeness. For material man, with all that material sense has to say about him, is a counterfeit of the real spiritual man, and is not to be saved, but put off, in order that the spiritual man may appear. The concept of man which is called material man, will, to be sure, under the action of Christian Science, be improved until

grandeur of simplicity, a character that no speck ever dimmed; while the upper notes of her enchanting high soprano rose and floated in the air as does the trill of a lark soaring ever higher and higher in the limpid summer sky. Her lower notes were not at all striking, and her middle notes were often reedy and rather harsh, but when she entered her high register its whole character changed, and the most extraordinary and honeyed sweetness took possession of her voice, each note becoming clearer, sweeter, till softer, dying away imperceptibly, till there seemed but a faint stirring of the air, heard nevertheless with perfect distinctness at the remotest corner of the largest hall. . . . I met her in a private house, was introduced to her, and spoke to her."

"Jenny Lind sang John Anderson, My Jo, John," in a manner that no one present had ever dreamt of: it was the most perfect thing the imagination could conceive and conveyed the whole sentiment of the beautiful ballad in a manner so heart-felt and touching that perfect silence succeeded her delivery of the gem that had crowned her evening's singing.

"Jenny Lind was above all a good woman: only a true and pure nature could have expressed the tender and loving words of that simple song as she did. You felt that the feeling she voiced so exquisitely came from the very depths of her heart and found echo in the response of every heart among those who listened to her."

"She told me how much she loved ballads, preferring them to any other style of music except sacred compositions. Singing those, she said, was the work that always lay next her heart. I have heard her in some of the finest oratorio arias, and felt how their beauty was doubled by the manner in which they were rendered by this woman who seemed so truly to enter into the full meaning of the uplifting words she expressed."

## The Snowdrop

Thou only darest to believe in spring, Thou only smilest, Lady of the Time! Even as the stars come up out of the sea

Thou risest from the Earth. How is it down In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O Flower,

For Beauty? Shall I find the summer there?

Met manifold, as in an ark of peace? And Thou, a lone white Dove, art thou sent forth

Upon the winter deluge? . . . Thou shouldst have noble destiny, who, like

A Prophet, art shut out from kind and kin:

Who on the winter silence comest in A still small voice. Pale Hermit of the Year,

Flower of the Wilderness! oh, not for thee The jocund playmates of the maiden spring.

For when she danceth forth with cymbaled feet, Waking a sudden with great welcoming,

Each calling each, they burst from hill to dell In answering music. But thou art a bell,

dim and sweet. As is the Poet to his fellow-men. . . .—Sydney Dobell.

it ceases to be, and will be first set free from sins and sicknesses. But this is because his materiality will thin, if we may put it that way, while the understanding of real man and manhood is more clearly appearing. A material sense of man can never get to heaven. The real man, as he spiritually is, always is in heaven. We can readily see that the error of two and two supposedly making five we do not, for instance, attempt to save and bring into the realm of numbers. It just vanishes when two and two making four is understood. And four, as the result of two plus two, has always existed and always will, in the multiplication table. This illustrates exactly the mistaken material belief about man, and man; the one to be destroyed, not saved; and the other to be discovered and proved as the spiritual fact of being here and now. Two and two are not waiting till the mistake of five is out of the way, to be four. They are four now, intact and unchanging the while any number of wrong beliefs may be entertained about them. So spiritual man is now, always has been, always will be, incorruptible and immortal, the reflection, or expression, of God, the divine idea in the divine Mind, even while the ignorance of human belief supposes him to be the sinning, sick and dying thing called matter.

This spiritual understanding, then, of man's true selfhood in God, is the angel of deliverance we can entertain today. Originating not in man, but in God, emanating from God, it is the impartation to man of all that is true about himself, as God knows him. This is the Christian Science treatment. This is the angel that "encampeth round about them." It is the revelation of absolute Truth to mankind, and it can be brought into each human being's experience through honest, intelligent, consistent and persistent prayer. This angel is cherished in spiritual understanding. And it truly stops the mouths of the lions of our own evil human natures, of the aggressive racial errors of our times, of the sicknesses and sorrows and disasters that would crowd upon us, to the degree that we can answer as did Daniel to the king, "Forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me"; in the measure we say with the Master, "Get thee hence, Satan. Our angels, like theirs, must be earned. Spiritual understanding must be steadfast. Then the heavenly host shall enter and abide, and all evil shall be undone in their shining presence."

## The Corinth Canal

"The first impressions of the Corinth Canal are decidedly those of disappointment. Seen from the railway bridge, the canal looks very much like a deep but not very wide ditch," writes Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S., in his book "Greece of the Twentieth Century." "The canal was cut across the Isthmus of Corinth in 1881-93, and cost 60,000,000 dr. It connects the Gulf of Corinth in the Saronic Gulf and this shortens the journey from the Adriatic Sea and the ports of Austria, France, Italy, to the Aegean Sea and the ports of Turkey, Rumania, Russia, and Asia Minor."

"The railway track (Piræus, Athens and Peloponnesus line) crosses the canal upon a trestle iron bridge eighty meters (two hundred and sixty-two feet) in length, at a height of forty-four meters (one hundred and forty-four feet), thus enabling ships to pass underneath without lowering their masts. At night the canal is lighted by twenty-candlepower incandescent electric lamps placed in pairs and facing each other, at a distance of about twenty meters. Electric light standards are also erected at both entrances and are visible from a distance of six miles. Over three thousand steamers and sailing vessels pass through the canal each year."

## Henry Drummond

"To write an adequate life of such a man is of course an impossibility; a friend has said it would be like writing the history of a fragrance," says George Adams Smith, principal of Aberdeen University. "Perhaps the most conspicuous service which Henry Drummond rendered to his generation was to show them a Christianity which was perfectly natural. You met him somewhere, a graceful, well-dressed gentleman, tall and lithe, with a swing in his walk and a brightness on his face, who seemed to carry no cares and to know neither presumption nor timidity. You spoke, and found him keen for any of a hundred interests."

"He had a new story, a new puzzle, or a new joke every time he met you. Was it on the street? He drew you to watch two message boys meet, grin, knock each other's hats off, lay down their baskets and enjoy a friendly chaffer at marbles. Was it in the train? He had dredged from the bookstall every paper and magazine that was new to him; or he would read you a fresh tale of his favorite, Bret Harte. 'Had you seen the Apostle of the Tules or Frederic Harrison's article in the Nineteenth Century on "Ruskin as a Master of English Prose," or Q's Conspiracy Abroad the Midas, or the "Brimington" Cricket? If it was a rainy afternoon in a country house, he described a new game, and in five minutes everybody was in the thick of it."

"If you were alone with him, he was sure to find out what interested you and listen by the hour. The keen brown eyes got at your heart, and you felt you could speak your best to them. There was no assumption of superiority nor any ambition to gain influence—nothing but the interest of one healthy being in another. If the talk slipped among deeper things, he was as untouched and as unforced as before; there was never a glimpse of a phylactery nor a smudge or unctious about his religion."

"That he had a genius for friendship goes without saying, for he was rich in the humility, the patience and the powers of trust which such a genius implies. . . . The longer you knew him, the fact that most impressed you was that he seldom talked about himself, and, no matter how deep the talk might go, never about that inner self which for praise or for sympathy is in many men so clamant, and in all more or less perceptible."

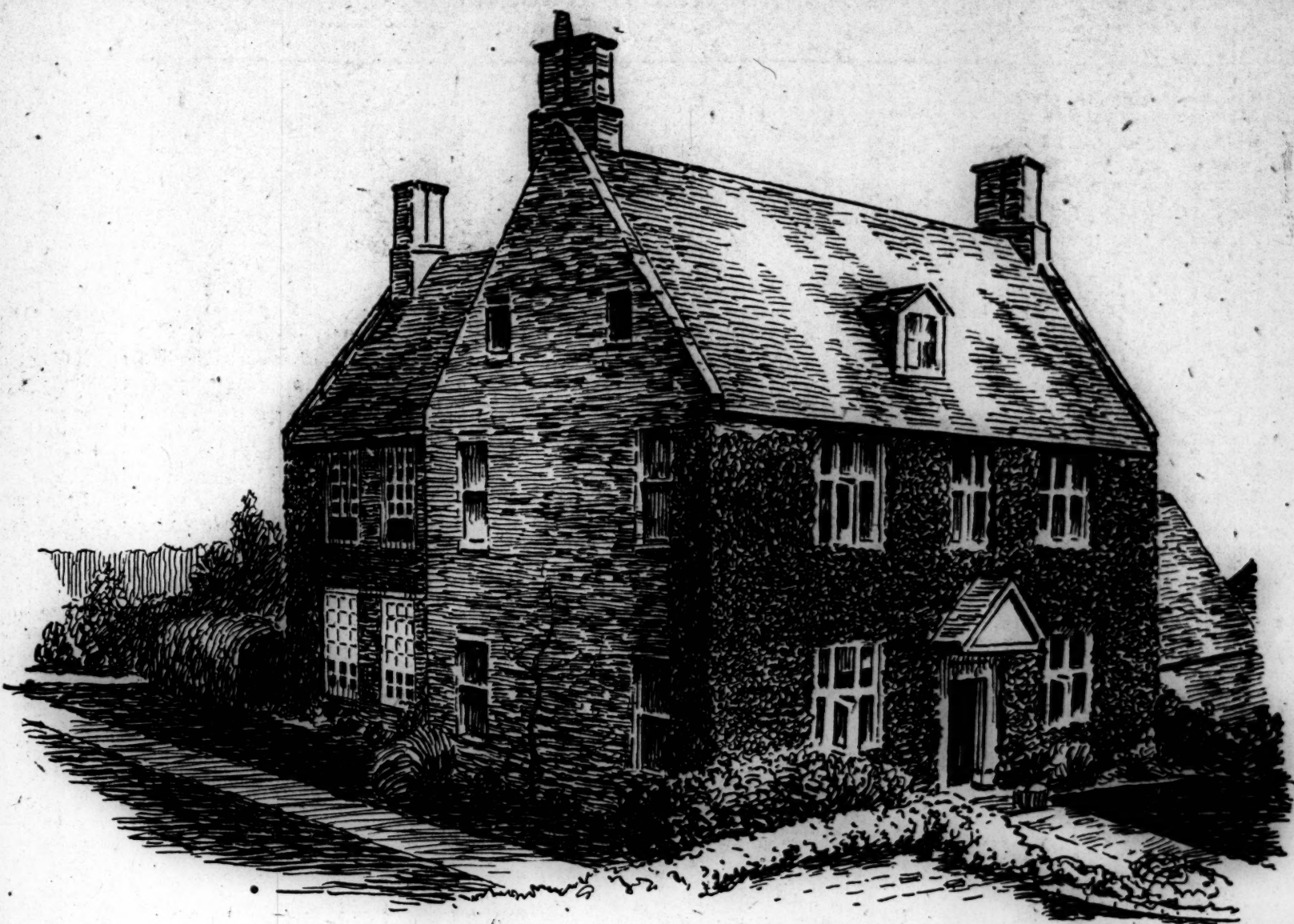
"His success never spoiled him in the least degree. It was no small matter to be able to preserve his simplicity and frankness amidst so much that might have fostered vanity and insincerity in a less noble nature than his. I have never met with a man in whom transparent integrity, high moral purpose, sweetness of disposition and exuberant helpfulness were more happily combined with wide culture, poetic imagination and scientific sympathies than they were in Henry Drummond."

## Morse's Theory of Color

"Even in art Morse's inventive genius asserted itself," writes John Joseph Conway. "Standing before a picture by Paul Veronese he invented a theory for the distribution of colors. He observed that the highest light was cold; the mass of light, warm; the middle tint, cool; the shadow, negative; and the reflections, hot. He tested his theory by placing a white ball in a box lined with white, and satisfied himself that the system of Paul Veronese is the order of nature. He obtained similar results with balls of orange and blue. The high light of the ball he found to be uniformly

cold in comparison with the local color. Following up his theory, Morse wrote: 'I have observed in a picture by Rubens that it had a foxy tone, and on examination I found that the shadow (which according to my theory ought to be negative) was hot. Whenever I found this to be the case, I found the pictures foxy.' "Standing before an unfinished picture Allston said: 'I have painted that piece of drapery of every color and it will not harmonize with the rest of the picture.' The drapery belonged to the mass of light, and Morse replied: 'According to my theory it must

be warm; paint it flesh color? 'What do you mean by your theory?' asked Allston. Morse explained it. Allston agreed at once, saying, 'It is so; it is in nature.' Later on he said to Morse: 'Your theory has saved me many an hour's labor.' "Of a portrait of one of the Colonias by Paul Veronese he says, 'It proves that harmony can be produced in one color; curtain in the background, hot green, middle tint; sleeves of the arms, cool; vest, which is in the mass of light, as well as the light of the curtain, warm; white curtain, which is the highest light, cool!'"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Manor House at Ecton, Where the Vicar Lived and Where Benjamin Franklin Stopped

"Dear Son," Benjamin Franklin opens his autobiography, "I have ever had pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes of my ancestors. You may remember the inquiries I made among the remains of my relations when you were with me in England, and the Journey I undertook for that purpose."

"The notes one of my uncles (who had the same kind of curiosity in collecting family anecdotes) once put into my hands furnished me with several particulars relating to our ancestors. From these notes I learned that the family had lived in the same village, Ecton, in Northamptonshire, for three hundred years, and how much longer he knew not (perhaps from the time when the name of Franklin, that before was the name

of an order of people, was assumed by them as a surname when others took surnames all over the kingdom), on a freehold of about thirty acres, aided by the smith's business, which had continued in the family till his time, the eldest son being always bred to that business; a custom which he and my father followed as to their eldest sons. When I searched the registers at Ecton, I found an account . . . from the year 1555 only, there being no registers kept in that parish at any time preceding. By that register I perceived that I was the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations back. My grandfather, Thomas, who was born in 1598, lived at Ecton . . . till he went to live with his son John, a dyer at Banbury, in Oxfordshire. . . . His eldest

son Thomas lived in the house at Ecton, and left it with the land to his only child, a daughter, who, with her husband, one Fisher, of Wellingborough, sold it to Mr. Isted, now lord of the manor there. My grandfather had four sons that grew up, viz., Thomas, John, Benjamin, and Josiah. . . .

"This obscure family of ours was early in the Reformation, and continued Protestants through the reign of Queen Mary, when they were sometimes in danger of trouble on account of their zeal against popery. They had got an English Bible, and to conceal and secure it, it was fastened open with tapes under and within the cover of a joint-stool. When my great-grandfather read it to his family, he turned up the joint-stool upon his knee, turning over the leaves

then, under the tapes. One of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the apparitor coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court. In that case the stool was turned down again upon its feet, when the Bible remained concealed under it as before. This anecdote I had from my uncle Benjamin. The family continued all of the Church of England till about the end of Charles the Second's reign, when some of the ministers that had been ousted for non-conformity holding conventicles in Northamptonshire, Benjamin and Josiah adhered to them, and so continued all their days; the rest of the family remained with the Episcopal Church. "Josiah, my father, married young, and carried his wife with three children into New England, about 1682."

## A Perfect Country for a Lake

"I must now describe the long lake, the rich plains and the blue mountains, since they were the scene where Gösta Berling and the other knights of Ekeby passed their joyous existence," writes Selma Lagerlöf in "The Story of Gösta Berling," translated from the Swedish by Pauline Bancroft Flach. "The lake has its source far up in the north, and it is a perfect country for a lake. The forest and the mountains never cease to collect water for it; rivulets and brooks stream into it the whole year round. It has fine white sand to stretch itself over, headlands and islands to mirror and to look at, . . . and it quickly grows large and beautiful. There, in the north, it is smiling and friendly; one needs but to see it on a summer morning, when it lies half awake under a veil of mist, to perceive how gay it is. It plays first for a while, creeps softly, softly, out of its light covering, so magically beautiful that one can hardly recognize it; but then it casts from it, suddenly, the whole covering, and lies bare and uncovered

and rosy, shining in the morning light. "But the lake is not content with this light of play; it draws itself together to a narrow strait, breaks its way out through the sand-hills to the south, and seeks out a new kingdom for itself. And such a one it also finds; it gets larger and more powerful, has bottomless depths to fill, and a busy landscape to adorn. And now the water is darker, its shores less varying, its winds sharper, its whole character more severe. It has become a stately and magnificent lake. Many are the ships and the rafts of timber which pass there; late in the year it finds time to take its winter rest, rarely before Christmas. Often is it in peevish mood . . . but it can also lie in a dreamy calm and reflect the heavens."

"But still farther out into the world will the lake go, although the mountains become bolder and space narrower; still farther down it comes, so that it once again must creep as a narrow strait between sandbound shores. Then it broadens out for the

third time, but no longer with the same beauty and might.

"The shores sink down and become tame, gentler winds blow, the lake takes its winter rest early. It is still beautiful, but it has lost youth's stillness and manhood's strength—it is now a lake like any other. With two arms it gropes after a way to Lake Vänern, and when that is found it throws itself . . . over the slopes and goes with a last thundering leap to rest."

"The plain is as long as the lake; but, it has no easy time to find a place between sea and mountain, all the way from the valley of the basin at the lake's northern end, where it first dares to spread itself out, till it lays itself to easy rest by the Vänern's shore. There is no doubt that the plain would rather follow the shore of the lake, long as it is, but the mountains give it no peace. The mountains are a mighty granite wall, covered with woods, full of cliffs difficult to cross, rich in moss and lichen, in those old days the home of many wild things."

"On the far-stretching ridges one often comes upon a wet swamp or a pool with dark water. Here and there a charcoal kiln or an open patch where timber and wood have been cut, or a burnt clearing, and these all bear witness that there is work going on on the mountains; but as a rule they lie in careless peace and amuse themselves with watching the lights and shadows play over their slopes. "And with these mountains the plain, which is peaceful and rich, and loves work, wages a perpetual war, in a friendly spirit, however."

"It is quite enough," says the plain to the mountains; "if you set up your walls about me, that is safety enough for me."

"But the mountains will not listen. They send out long rows of hills and barren table-lands way down to the lake. They raise great look-out towers on every promontory, and leave the shores of the lake so seldom that the plain can but rarely stretch itself out by the soft, broad sands."

## The Sound of the Sea

Peradventure of old, some bard in Ionian islands Walking alone by the sea, hearing the wash of the waves, Learned the secret from them of the beautiful verse elegiac. Breathing into his song motion and sound of the sea.

For as the wave of the sea, upheaving in long undulations, Plunges loud on the sands, pauses, and turns, and retreats. So the Hexameter, rising and singing, with cadence sonorous Falls; and in fluent rhythm back the Pentameter flows.

—Longfellow.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Prohibition and Business

THE liquor interests in the United States, during the last few months, have devoted their literary efforts with great assiduity to the perversion of facts concerning the effect of prohibition on general business. It has manifestly been their aim to influence the hesitating town, city, and State. Particular attention has been paid, through their circulars, trade weeklies, and sympathetic dailies, to the alleged disastrous results of the enforcement of the prohibitory law in the State of Washington. They have told of an alarming recession of business in Seattle and Spokane, of silenced industries, of vacant shops, of deserted streets, of bankruptcies, and of general trade stagnation, and they have probably found some believers.

In this vein have they talked in the past of Maine, Kansas, and other states that have thrown off the liquor yoke. Through such arguments as that the suppression of the liquor traffic would depress all business, have they succeeded in keeping in the license column a great number of wavering communities. In their campaigns against no-license in Boston they have topped all other assertions by claiming that the licensed saloon is demanded by the visiting buyer of merchandise and the visiting sightseer, and that, if the bars are closed, these valuable patrons of Boston's commercial houses, Boston's places of amusement, and Boston's hotels would be driven to New York, or to some other place where they would encounter no restraint upon their tastes and habits.

Seattle has taken occasion to deny emphatically every claim made by the distillers, brewers, and their agents and friends in this connection. Not only has the city been entirely free from depression, in the first year of prohibition in Washington, but it has had twelve months of uninterrupted prosperity. The records of 1916 show for Seattle, under prohibition, as for all other communities in which the liquor traffic has been suppressed, greater public orderliness, less need of activity on the part of the police, fewer signs and proofs of poverty, better demand for household supplies, better-dressed women and children among the so-called working class, increase in the number of small depositors and increase in the volume of deposits in the banks, and, generally, a cleaner atmosphere and a more comfortable and contented population. Seattle denies, without qualification, that any considerable element among its people would, if given the opportunity, vote to have the old conditions restored. Thousands of its citizens who voted against prohibition, deeming it unwise, have been thoroughly converted and would now work and vote against its repeal. And we have this testimony from the Spokane Spokesman-Review, which is glancing backward:

The passing of the saloon . . . did not paralyze Spokane business. . . . The prophesied business depression has failed to materialize in one "dry" year. Bankers, merchants, wholesalers, realty men, hotel men, theater men, and even former saloon men, have been called to testify to the best of their knowledge as to the effect of one year of prohibition on Spokane's varied marts of trade. Their testimony agrees, and is fairly conclusive. Evidence is everywhere overwhelming that instead of business paralysis has come business quickening. There has been a positive impetus in trade. . . . The wheels of industry have hummed the merrier and the dollars have rolled more freely from pocket to pocket, from employer to laborer, from laborer to merchant, from merchant to bank.

Bradstreet's local commercial agency, after telling, in its year's review, how "representative business men," when the State was placed under prohibition, "prophesied a loss to business, wealth and a detrimental effect on social institutions, this to come about from the loss in taxes, destruction of property, loss of employment in certain lines, and the migration of people to other cities," goes on to show that business failures in Spokane have decreased, that bank clearings have increased, and that business, all around, has improved. And then this extremely careful and always conservative commercial agency adds:

Former owners of liquor houses, together with employees of such, are rapidly adapting themselves to new enterprise, many going into mercantile lines, while others find employment in mining and lumbering. We are readjusting our business conditions to meet new demands and find that, while the year 1916 has been one of marked prosperity, 1917 will outdistance this year as 1916 surpassed the preceding year.

Taking a purely material view of one of the greatest moral questions of the day, what stronger evidence than this of the falsity that prohibition "hurts" or "kills" business, could be asked by any reasonable investigator? But one other bit of testimony may be offered, as fairly representing the interest of the retailer. It is an extract from a statement made by the president of one of the largest department stores in Spokane:

Summing up, it may be said that beyond question the antisaloon law has proven a great help to mercantile trade. This is, of course, gratifying to those of us who happen to be in such trade; nevertheless, it is our own belief that the law should stand or fall on the basis of its benefits to society as a whole, rather than on its benefits to business.

When the elements in the industrial world that represent capital and trade are convinced that prohibition helps rather than harms them, the position of the alarmist prophets sent out by the liquor traffic to frighten business becomes less secure than ever.

### "Dark Forces"

FROM time to time, during the last two and a half years, there has been occasion for pointing out the strenuous efforts which were being put forward by the party of reaction in Russia to win back that ascendancy which the Tsar's call to arms, in August, 1914, virtually dissipated. It has been a long and bitter struggle. Not a few ministers and not a few generals have gone down in

it, and it is by no means ended. The Duma has suffered many reverses, as it has gained many victories. It has been prorogued and suspended. Every device that could be thought of for delaying or preventing its reassembly has been resorted to. And if, as the result of every setback, it has reentered the struggle more powerful than before, the opponents of progress are still strongly intrenched, are always discovering new means to power, and making use of them with all the recklessness of despair.

It has never been clear to the outsider where all this drag on progress came from. No one man has ever stood out as being frankly and wholeheartedly a reactionary. Wherever the "young men round the throne of Reboam" may have been, they have not walked openly in the Winter Palace or in the corridors of the Duma building. A minister or a general would come to be known by his fruits, and that would be the end just as surely as it was the beginning of it. Every one, however, knew, something was there; knew, too, just what it was, and so it all came to be called the "dark forces." It works in countless different ways: through informers, intrigues, blackmailers, agents provocateurs; by terrorism, financial pressure, and political browbeating; by any and every means which comes within reach, or may in any way be attained; its name is the "old bureaucracy," and it is fighting desperately in its last ditch. "The only minister who can unite the country," declared a speaker at a recent meeting of the Council of the Empire, "is one who can form a government of men enjoying the confidence of the country, and free from interferences of 'dark forces.'" One thing is quite certain, Russia will never rest now until she has found such a minister, who can form such a government.

### Those Panama Canal Bonds

PERIODICALLY in the last two and a half years, or whenever it has seemed in Washington that new sources of revenue must be found, intimations have been given that Panama Canal bonds, authorized by Congress to be issued, but in the main withheld from sale, would be put upon the market with the view of replenishing the treasury. The latest word on this subject is to the effect that a proposal to use \$125,000,000 of the issue to make good the deficit in the revenues for 1918, anticipated by Secretary McAdoo, will at once go before the House Ways and Means Committee. The facts in the case show that an interesting problem is involved in this proposition. Congress authorized in Panama Canal bonds \$240,000,000 more than have ever been issued, the greater part of the cost of the waterway having been defrayed from the ordinary revenues. In order to take up this additional burden there was a constant strain upon the revenues during the Taft Administration, but it was thought wiser to bear this than to subject financial conditions to the disturbance likely to result from an effort, on the part of the Government, to float a loan at 3 per cent at a time when money was worth much more to banks and general investors.

There was a strong protest from financial interests, during President Taft's Administration, against any move in the direction of floating these bonds, the ground being taken that in offering them the Government would lower the value of invested money generally, and these protests were effectual. A year ago, when it was again proposed to unload this "cheap" issue upon the market, objections were equally numerous and strong. It is not likely that, should the Ways and Means Committee agree to the proposal in the present session, a bill making it operative can be carried through Congress without stubborn resistance from the money interests.

The latter have very plausible ground for opposition. There is no good reason why investors should take up a United States Government bond issue at 3 per cent when other nations and private corporations are offering much better interest rates. If the bonds are floated, pride of country will, of course, impel their absorption, but it will be difficult to make clear to other governments, and to bond-issuing corporations borrowing in the United States, the equity in charging them 1, 2 or 3 per cent more than the Washington Government needs to pay for the use of money. On the other hand, it would appear that the Administration has now reached the point where it must either use the Panama bonds or resort to methods of taxation that are contrary to Democratic policy and tradition. The steady increase in expenditures for preparedness, for a larger army and a larger navy, for the establishment of a merchant marine, for paying national guardsmen, for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, and so on, in other words, a billion and a half-dollar session makes it imperative that additional revenues be raised.

The Democratic Congress and Administration are even now gladly accepting \$60,000,000 in protective tariff money from sugar, and there is an undercurrent of opinion among Democrats in Washington favoring "upward revision," but whether the majority would go as far as that, in order to oblige the interests opposed to a "cheap" bond issue, is the question.

The party in power is confronted with a dilemma.

### The Spirit of Canada

OUT of darkness into light, is the trend of thought in Canada. Of all the changes wrought in that country during the last two and a half years, none is more remarkable, or more encouraging to its thinking people and its friends, than the change in the national outlook. Canadians themselves find it no easy matter to analyze and explain the metamorphosis. Some of their newspapers describe and explain it as the dawn and growth of national, as distinct from a colonial, relationship to the Empire. In raising an army, in raising war loans, in financing undertakings beyond anything that was thought possible, in the Dominion, before August, 1914, the country has taken on responsibilities which, in the conscious-

ness of its people, secure to it a dignity that it has neither possessed nor claimed in the past.

The growth of this larger consciousness of nationhood is noted in a recent editorial in the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist, which, after declaring that the new comprehension of Canada's resources and possibilities is manifest and unmistakable, says that the war has had a clarifying effect upon those Canadians who, before its coming, were unable to see things in the correct perspective.

This is true equally of those who have gone to the front and of those who have, sometimes at great personal sacrifice, enabled them to go. The perspective of every man, woman, and child who shall make up the population of Canada after the war, will be very different from that which obtained before the war. The outlook will be broader. There will be, throughout the world, a more intelligent comprehension of what Canada is and of what are its possibilities. The Colonist is not dreaming empty dreams when it hears the tramp of coming legions of desirable immigrants as a consequence of the further awakening of the national conscience when "the boys come marching home." These boys will understand better, and appreciate better than ever before, for having been away, the resources of their own country, and their enthusiasm for development will be like that which inspired the disbanded troops of Grant and Lee on the southern side of the line in '65. The great West of the United States sprang into life, and a new empire was born, in the days when "the boys went marching home" from Appomattox.

The resources of Canada in soil, in mine, and in forest, have scarcely been scratched. The grasp of Canada upon their possibilities has hardly been felt. The time is coming, and is near at hand, when the Dominion will experience the onrush of new and powerful energies that only a mighty struggle with self, and a victory over self, could have awakened.

### The Man From Brest

AS TIME goes on there seems to be developing, in France, a school of criticism in the matter of public affairs as interesting as it is welcome. It is a school which steadily places the interests of the country first, criticizes freely, but without rancor, and considers everything from one point of view only, namely, the best interests of the Commonwealth. Party and party questions are entirely lost sight of, and men of all parties, or of no party, are open to criticism, quite irrespective of their political views.

Foremost in the van of this new school, as indeed might be expected, is Gustave Hervé, the able editor of La Victoire, at one time one of the most ardent and implacable socialists in all France, but, today, although still as much a socialist as ever, frankly confessing himself to have been mistaken as to the best means of attaining his ideals. Now he is preaching a "fruitful entente" between classes, instead of warfare, and declaring himself willing to work for anybody who is willing to work for France.

Gustave Hervé is, of course, the same Gustave Hervé today as always; as he was ten years ago, for instance, when, as editor of La Guerre Sociale, he divided his time between the editorial chair in the office of his paper and a prison chair within the walls of La Santé; or in the days before that, when he taught history at Rodez in the daytime and, at night, wrote his astounding articles for Le Pioupiou de l'Yonne. In those times he was up in arms at all points against the social system as he found it. He stopped at nothing. His methods were root and branch methods, and he had short shrift for any other. Le Pioupiou de l'Yonne was frankly antimilitarist and antipatriotic; yet so cogent was his appeal that, when the seditious nature of his articles caused his arrest, he was defended by none other than the young lawyer, Aristide Briand, today the Prime Minister of France. What he had done with such effect in Le Pioupiou de l'Yonne, he continued with even greater effect in La Guerre Sociale. Whether from the editorial sanctum or from La Santé, the articles over the famous signature "Un Sans-Patrie" went out into print in a steady stream. Gustave Hervé, the man from Brest, who had worked his way up through schoolmastering to the bar, and thence, like so many other French schoolmasters, had branched off into "advanced politics," outdid even Ralph the Rover in his utter defiance of all things and all men. He became the leader of revolutionary trades unionism, encouraged direct action, refused to condemn sabotage, declared that national boundaries counted for naught, that the working man had no fatherland and the workers of the world no quarrels.

On that memorable day, however, in the first week of August, 1914, when the forces of Germany crossed the Belgian frontier, a great change came over the editor of La Guerre Sociale. It was not that the man changed, or that he gave up a single one of his ideals. He saw, for so his every subsequent action plainly indicates, in a moment, as it were, that if war, as a means to an end, was to be condemned in any direction, it was to be condemned in all directions, and that nations could no more settle their domestic affairs by means of war than they could settle their foreign affairs by means of war. It was then that Gustave Hervé did a big thing, a thing which has contributed more, perhaps, than any other one thing to make him what he is today, a great leader of French thought. He was not afraid to declare that he had been mistaken. Thus we find him, later on, writing in his paper: We make fun of some of the military opinions of our headquarters staff which were proved worthless at the beginning of the war; let us at least have the honesty and intelligence and the courage to recognize the failure, not certainly of Socialism, in so far as it is an aspiration towards social justice and the brotherhood of the human race—as such it is imperishable—but of that conception of Socialism as an "inevitable class struggle," which has obtained in France for so long. For fifteen years Gustave Hervé had toiled to establish just such a theory. He had devoted to it all he had and all he was, yet as soon as he saw that he had been wrong, he did not waste a single moment in regret,

or a single moment in what the Chinese call "saving face." His theory did not fit; well, so much the worse for his theory. With all the grimness of a certain famous armorer, he just "scrapped it," and found one that did.

### Notes and Comments

THE professional point of view is always interesting, sometimes instructive. There is a tailor that we know of, an ardent admirer of Dickens, who confesses that the chief desire aroused in him by the great author is to have seen Mr. Jingle, at the Charity Ball, in Rochester, wearing Mr. Winkle's all too scanty dress suit. Dickens as a writer whose characters have much to do with boisterous joviality has been described to us. But Dickens as a sartorial recorder is a new idea. But perchance our tailoring friend has stumbled on something. Very possibly the author of the Pickwick Club may have mused many times, with Carlyle: "Is not the fair fabric of Society itself, with all its royal mantles and pontifical stoles, whereby, from nakedness and dismemberment, we are organized into Politics, into nations, and into a whole cooperative Mankind, the creation . . . of the Tailor alone?"

THE "gilded," idle youth of Chicago receive scant consideration at the hands of a leading contemporary of that city. "They are," it says, "of no consequence. Their habits do not recommend them to us. Our only connection with them is that we are supporting them. Their fathers were, in many cases, conspicuously valuable to Chicago. They are not." And the newspaper recites an instance in proof of their uselessness to the community or the country. Harsh treatment? Yes, but no less wholesome for the Nation than for the "gilded," idle youth of Chicago, and elsewhere.

MANY people will be in whole-hearted sympathy with a recent complaint against the cathera's invasion of the nursery picture book. No one who is familiar with the great work of the black-and-white artist in the illustrated press of, say, twenty years ago, can fail to regret that its place should have been taken so largely by the photograph. A photograph misses the point almost every time. Anyone may take a photograph of the Matterhorn, for instance, just as anyone who is thereabouts may see it; but the artist appreciates the beauty of it just to the extent that he is an artist; and, just to the extent that he is skilled, is he able to interpret this beauty to others.

IN CONNECTION with references to William Frederick Cody, there is, in the newspapers, expression of regret at the disappearance of the buffalo. Here and there it is deplored that one may no longer visit the West, beyond the Missouri, with any expectation of seeing the immense herds of these animals that once roamed the plains. What one sees now is a country cut up into farms, dotted with comfortable farm homes, with occasional hamlets, villages, towns, and even large cities. The buffalo had to go that the Indian might be brought to terms. Until the Indian could be brought to terms, the white man would not settle the West. This is the story in a nutshell.

NOR many years ago, when the day and half-day trip to the seaside was not so much of an institution as it was just before the war, there were numbers of people in England who had never seen the sea. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that many of the Negro laborers who were recently imported from South Africa had their first experience of the sea on their long voyage north. Their impressions, as a recent writer has recorded them, make interesting reading. After a week aboard ship they began to express serious doubts as to whether the white man had not lost his way, and to ask when the wagon was going to "outspan." Then, as they sailed into northern waters, they could not understand why the sunshine had no warmth in it. This deficiency, however, has occasioned regret, if not surprise, to many.

THE surveyor of the future is, it seems, to be equipped with an aeroplane and a camera. This looks as if civil engineering, as now taught, will have to be supplemented with courses in photography and flying, but these additions will no doubt create a greater demand than ever for instruction leading to the degree of C. E.

THE retiring Governor of Missouri, Elliott W. Major, almost tied the score of former Governor Blease, of South Carolina, in depopulating the State penitentiary, on the eve of his retirement. In the three days immediately preceding the inauguration of his successor in office, Governor Major pardoned or paroled 132 persons, some of them sentenced to life terms. One is inclined to wonder just where the trouble lay. Did the Governor overstep reasonable bounds in this wholesale exercise of his authority, or should many of these men have been released before? It seems hardly likely that all of the 132 had succeeded in proving their right to receive official clemency at so nearly the same day and hour.

THE indications are that the old political parties of the United States will, later on, be a great deal more interested in the Farmers Nonpartisan Political League, of North Dakota, than they seem to be at present. The league has things pretty much its own way in the State of its origin, and it is now reaching out for control of seven other states. The old parties cannot overlook the fact that "Populism" was once a very important factor in the politics of the country, and that the farmers have learned a great deal in recent years about the value of organization and about practical issues.

CANADA is undertaking a remedy for freight congestion which may have lessons for the United States. Passenger service is to be curtailed in order that locomotives may be spared for moving freight trains. The conference of operating heads of the railways found that there was a great duplication of passenger train service in Canada. Thus the apparent curtailment really means a move toward greater efficiency of operation, something that the United States also needs.